

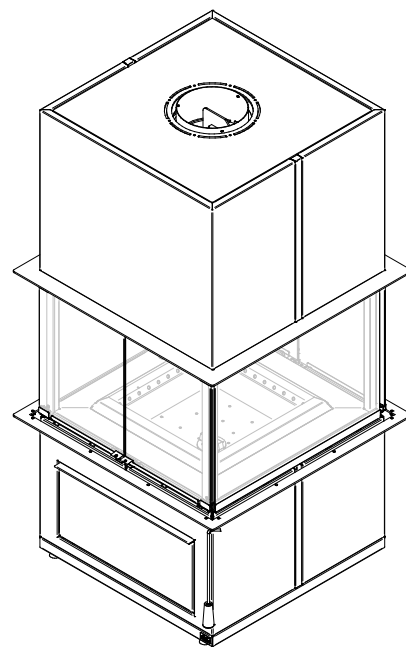
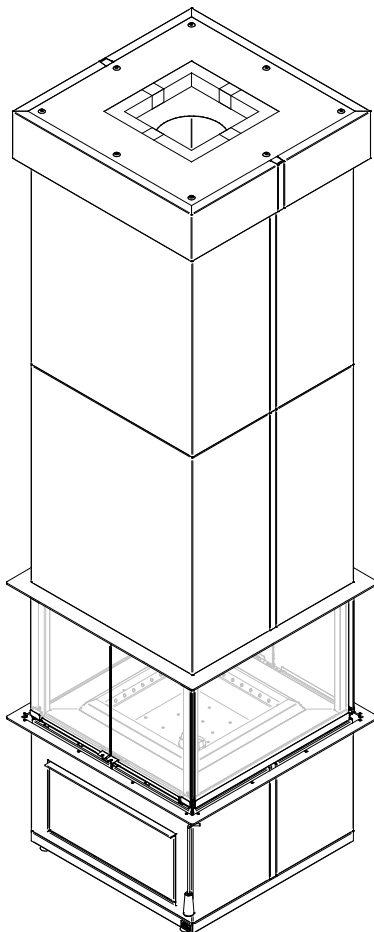
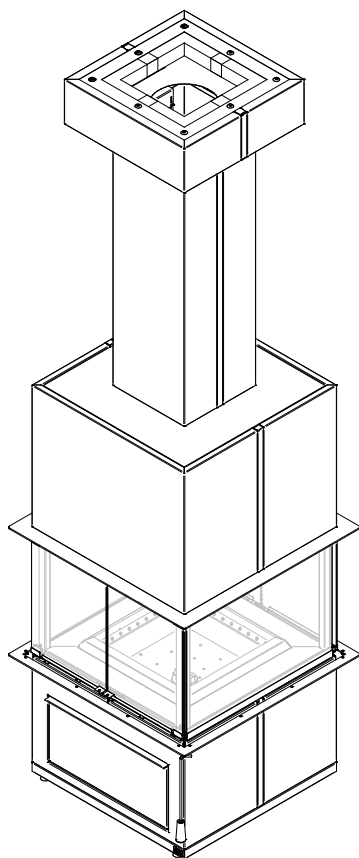


Decorative Wood Fireplace Manual

INSTALLATION AND OPERATION REQUIREMENTS

ORLEANS

(FP20 model)



Safety tested
according to
ULC S610 and UL
737 standards
by an accredited
laboratory.

ENGLISH

CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OR FIRE OFFICIALS ABOUT RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS IN LOCAL AREA.

READ THIS ENTIRE MANUAL BEFORE INSTALLATION AND USE OF THIS WOOD FIREPLACE. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS COULD RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, BODILY INJURY OR EVEN DEATH.

THIS MANUAL IS AVAILABLE FOR FREE DOWNLOAD ON THE MANUFACTURER'S WEB SITE. IT IS A COPYRIGHT DOCUMENT. RE-SALES ARE STRICTLY PROHIBITED. THE MANUFACTURER MAY UPDATE THIS MANUAL FROM TIME TO TIME AND CANNOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROBLEMS, INJURIES, OR DAMAGE ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN ANY MANUAL OBTAINED FROM UNAUTHORIZED SOURCES.

READ AND KEEP THIS MANUAL FOR REFERENCE

Dealer: _____

Installer: _____

Phone Number: _____

Serial Number: _____

ONLINE WARRANTY REGISTRATION

To receive full warranty coverage, you will need to show evidence of the date you purchased your unit. Keep your sales invoice. We also recommend that you register your warranty online at

<https://www.valcourtinc.com/en/warranty/warranty-registration/>

Registering the warranty will help to quickly find the information needed on the unit.



THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING THIS WOOD FIREPLACE

If this fireplace is not installed properly, combustible materials near it may overheat and catch fire.

To reduce the risk of fire, follow the installation instructions in this manual.

As one of North America's largest and most respected wood stove and fireplace manufacturers, Stove Builder International takes pride in the quality and performance of all its products.

The following pages provide general advice on wood heating, detailed instructions for safe and effective installation, and guidance on how to get the best performance from this fireplace.

It is highly recommended that this wood burning hearth product be installed and serviced by professionals who are certified by a «Qualified Agency» such as NFI (National Fireplace Institute®) or CSIA (Chimney Safety Institute of America) in the United States and in Canada by WETT (Wood Energy Technology Transfer) or in Quebec by APC (Association des Professionnels du Chauffage).

Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection requirements in your local area.

A building permit might be required for the installation of this fireplace and the chimney that it is connected to. It is also highly recommended to inform your home insurance company.

Please read this entire manual before installing and using this fireplace.

A primary alternative heat source should be available in the home. This heating unit may serve as a supplementary heat source. The manufacturer cannot be responsible for additional heating costs associated with the use of an alternative heat source.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART A – INSTALLATION	7
1. Safety Information	7
1.1 Regulations Covering Fireplace Installation	10
1.2 Location of the Certification Label	10
2. General Information	10
2.1 FP20 Orleans Wood Fireplace Specifications	10
2.2 Fireplace Dimensions	11
3. Fireplace Installation	13
3.1 Locating the FP20 Orleans Wood Fireplace	13
3.2 Clearances to Combustible Material	13
3.3 Floor Protection	16
3.4 Reducing Wall and Ceiling Clearances Safely	17
3.5 Fresh Air Intake Kit	20
3.6 Panels Installation	24
4. Venting System	26
4.1 General Information	26
4.2 Location	26
4.3 Supply of Combustion Air	27
4.4 Installing the Chimney Connector	28
4.5 Suitable Chimneys	30
4.6 Factory-Built Metal Chimneys	31
4.7 Masonry Chimneys	31
4.8 Chimney Installation	32
PART B - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	36
5. Fuel	36
5.1 Tree Species	36
5.2 Log Length	37
5.3 Piece Size	37
5.4 Compressed Wood Logs	38
5.5 Drying Time	38
6. Operating the FP20 Orleans Wood Fireplace	39
6.1 First Fires	39
6.2 Using Fire Starters	40
6.3 Building a Fire	40
6.4 Maintaining the Fire	40
6.5 Fresh Air Intake Damper and Exhaust Damper	41
6.6 Removable Handle	41
6.7 Carbon Monoxide	41
6.8 Smoking - Causes and Troubleshooting	42
7. Maintaining Your FP20 Orleans Wood Fireplace	43
7.1 Creosote – Formation and Need for Removal	43
7.2 Chimney Maintenance	43
7.3 Dealing With a Chimney Fire	44

7.4 Disposal of Ashes44

7.5 Cleaning and Painting45

7.6 Replacing the Gasket and the Glass45

7.7 Door Alignment.....48

7.8 Glass Care – Cleaning.....49

8. EXPLODED DIAGRAM AND PARTS LIST 50

VALCOURT LIMITED LIFETIME WARRANTY 53

CERTIFICATION LABEL

IN THE EVENT OF ANY DISCREPANCY, THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE FIREPLACE CERTIFICATION LABEL SHALL PREVAIL OVER ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN OTHER DOCUMENTS OR MEDIA, INCLUDING THE OWNER'S MANUAL, CATALOGS, BROCHURES, MAGAZINES, AND WEBSITES.

ENGLISH



REFER TO INTERTEK'S DIRECTORY OF BUILDING PRODUCTS (<https://bpdirectory.intertek.com/>) FOR DETAILED INFORMATION
SE RÉFÉRER AU RÉPERTOIRE DES PRODUITS HOMOLOGUÉS D'INTERTEK (<https://bpdirectory.intertek.com/>) POUR PLUS D'INFORMATION

CONTACT LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIALS ABOUT THE RESTRICTIONS AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION IN YOUR AREA./COMMUNIQUEZ AVEC LES AUTORITÉS LOCALES DU BÂTIMENT ET DE LA PRÉVENTION DES INCENDIES AU SUJET DES RESTRICTIONS D'INSTALLATION DANS VOTRE SECTEUR.

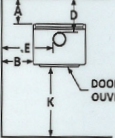
Intertek
April/Avril 2026
Control Number (SA) : 4002461

STANDARDS / NORMES D'ESSAI:
Certified to/Certifié selon CAN/ULC-S610
Certified to/Certifié selon UL 737

MODEL / MODÈLE :
ORLEANS

Serial Number
No. de Série

LISTED SOLID FUEL BURNING APPLIANCE
FOYER À COMBUSTIBLE SOLIDE HOMOLOGUÉ

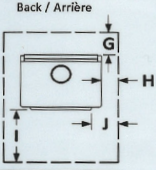


DOOR OPENING
OUVERTURE DE PORTE

Clearances to combustibles / Dégagevements aux combustibles

CANADA		U.S.A.	
Double wall connector Tuyau à paroi double	Double wall connector Tuyau à paroi double	Protection de plancher/Floor protection	
A: 26 in./po. (660 mm)	A: 26 in./po. (660 mm)	G: 8 in./po. (203 mm)	I: 16 in./po. (406 mm)
B: 26 in./po. (660 mm)	B: 26 in./po. (660 mm)	H: 8 in./po. (203 mm)	J: 8 in./po. (203 mm)
D: 38 in./po. (965 mm)	D: 38 in./po. (965 mm)	I: 16 in./po. (406 mm)	K: 36 in./po. (914 mm)
E: 38 in./po. (965 mm)	E: 38 in./po. (965 mm)	K: 48 in./po. (1219 mm)	

Floor-ceiling/plancher-plafond: 96 in./po. (244cm)



Back / Arrière

PREVENT HOUSE FIRES

- Install and use only in accordance with manufacturer's installation and operating instructions.
- Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection in your area.
- Use listed 203 mm / 8 in. diameter double wall connectors with prefabricated chimneys approved UL 103 HT (US) and ULC S629 (CAN) suitable for solid fuels or lined masonry chimneys.
- See local building code and manufacturer's instructions for precautions required for passing a chimney through a combustible wall or ceiling.
- This fireplace stove must be installed as a freestanding heater with the clearances listed in the manufacturer's installation instructions. It is strictly forbidden to install this fireplace stove in a factory-built fireplace.
- The space heater must be installed with the pedestal provided.
- Do not pass connector through combustible wall or ceiling.
- Do not connect this unit to a chimney serving another appliance.
- For use with solid fuel only. Do not use other fuels.
- Risk of smoke and flame spillage, operate only with doors closed. Open doors to feed the stove only.
- Do not obstruct the space underneath the stove.
- Do not use grate or elevate fire. Build fire directly on hearth.
- Do not overfire. If heater or chimney connector glows, you are overfiring.
- Inspect and clean chimney frequently. Under certain condition of use, creosote buildup may occur rapidly.
- Replace glass with ceramic type only.
- Install unit on a non-combustible material extending as shown above on this label. No minimum R factor is required.
- Not suitable for mobile-home installation
- Combustion air openings shall not be obstructed.
- Do not use a fireplace insert or other products not specified for use with this product.
- Areas of the fireplace stove incorporating warm or cold air ducts shall be enclosed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- WARNING:** This fireplace stove has not been tested with an unvented gas log set. To reduce risk of fire or injury, do not install an unvented gas log set into fireplace stove.
- When burning gas in the fireplace, adjust damper to the fully open position.
- This wood heater needs periodic inspection and repair for proper operation. Consult the owner's manual for further information. It is against US federal regulations to operate this wood heater in a manner inconsistent with the operating instructions in the owner's manual.

PRÉVENEZ LES INCENDIES

- Installer et utiliser conformément au manuel d'utilisation du manufacturier.
- Contacter les autorités de votre localité ayant juridiction concernant les restrictions et inspections d'installation.
- Utiliser des tuyaux d'évacuation à parois double homologués d'un diamètre de 8 po. (203 mm) avec une cheminée préfabriquée approuvée UL 103 HT (US) et ULC S629 (CAN) pour utilisation au bois ou une cheminée de maçonnerie gainée.
- Voir les codes locaux et le manuel d'installation du manufacturier pour le passage de la cheminée à travers un mur ou un plafond combustible.
- Ce poêle doit être installé comme appareil de chauffage autonome avec les dégagevements indiqués dans les instructions d'installation du fabricant. Il est strictement défendu d'installer ce poêle dans un foyer préfabriqué.
- Le poêle doit être installé avec le piédestal fournis.
- Ne pas traverser un plafond ou un mur combustible avec un tuyau d'évacuation.
- Ne pas raccorder cet appareil à une cheminée desservant un autre appareil.
- Pour l'usage avec du combustible solide seulement. Ne pas utiliser d'autres combustibles.
- Risque de refoulement de fumée et de flammes, garder les portes fermées en tout temps. Ouvrir les portes que lors du chargement.
- Ne rien entreposer sous l'appareil.
- Ne pas utiliser de grilles ou de chenets pour surélever le feu. Préparer le feu directement sur l'âtre.
- Ne pas surchauffer. Si l'appareil ou le tuyau rougit, il y a surchauffe.
- Inspecter et nettoyer la cheminée fréquemment. Sous certaines conditions, l'accumulation de crésote peut être rapide.
- Remplacer la vitre seulement avec un verre de céramique.
- Installer l'appareil sur une plaque non combustible tel qu'indiqué sur l'étiquette. Aucun facteur R n'est requis.
- Poêle pas approuvé pour maison mobile.
- Les entrées d'air servant à la combustion ne doivent pas être obstruées.
- Ne pas utiliser de foyer encastrable ou autres produits qui ne sont pas conçus précisément pour être utilisés avec ce foyer.
- Les zones du foyer intégrant des conduits d'air chaud ou froid doivent être installées en accord avec les instructions du manufacturier.
- ATTENTION:** Ce foyer n'a pas été mis à l'essai avec un ensemble de bûches décoratives à gaz non ventilé. Pour réduire les risques de feu ou de blessures, ne pas installer d'ensemble de bûches décoratives à gaz non ventilé dans ce foyer. Lorsque vous utilisez du gaz dans le foyer, réglez le clapet de cheminée en position complètement ouverte.
- Cet appareil de chauffage requiert des inspections et réparations périodiques. Consulter le manuel de l'utilisateur pour plus d'information. Opérer cet appareil de chauffage de façon inconsistante par rapport au manuel de l'utilisateur consiste une violation de la loi fédérale (USA).

PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW IN CASE OF RUN-AWAY FIRE

- 1) Keep doors closed
- 2) Close all combustion air controls

EN CAS D'INCENDIE DE CHEMINÉE

- 1) Maintenir les portes fermées
- 2) Fermer tous les dispositifs d'admission d'air



WARNING: This product can expose you to carbon monoxide, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.
(For more information go to www.p65warnings.ca.gov)



CAUTION

- HOT WHILE IN OPERATION.
- DO NOT TOUCH. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY.
- CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS. SEE NAME-PLATE AND INSTRUCTIONS.
- THIS FIREPLACE NEEDS AIR FOR GOOD OPERATION.
- WHEN A FIRE IS BURNING IN THE FIREPLACE, FRESH AIR MUST BE SUPPLIED TO THE ROOM WHERE THE FIREPLACE IS LOCATED, FAILURE TO PROVIDE THIS MAY STARVE OTHER FUEL BURNING APPLIANCE FROM AN ADEQUATE AIR SUPPLY.

ATTENTION

- CHAUD EN FONCTIONNEMENT.
- NE PAS TOUCHER. GARDER LES ENFANTS, LES VÊTEMENTS ET LES MEUBLES ÉLOIGNÉS.
- UN CONTACT AVEC LA PEAU PEUT OCCASIONNER DES BRÛLURES. VOIR LES INSTRUCTIONS.
- CE FOYER A BESOIN D'AIR POUR SON BON FONCTIONNEMENT.
- LORSQUE LE FOYER BRÛLE, UN APPORT D'AIR SUPPLÉMENTAIRE DOIT ÊTRE PRÉVU DANS LA PIÈCE, UN MANQUE D'AIR D'APPOINT POURRAIT PRIVER LES AUTRES APPAREILS DE COMBUSTION D'UNE ALIMENTATION D'AIR ADEQUATE.

37023

250, De Copenhague, St-Augustin-de-Desmaures, (Qc) G3A 2H3, Canada

17/04/2026 (# Test)



Fabricant de poêles international
Stove Builder International

250, De Copenhague, St-Augustin-de-Desmaures, (Qc) G3A 2H3, Canada

17/04/2026 (# Test)

Page 6

Installation and Operation Manual - Orleans

PART A – INSTALLATION

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS IN THIS MANUAL ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY. THE ACTUAL PRODUCT MAY VARY FROM THE ILLUSTRATIONS SHOWN.

1. Safety Information

CAUTION:

- THIS FIREPLACE MUST BE OPERATED AND MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS.
- COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS SHALL BE KEPT A MINIMUM DISTANCE OF 48 IN. (1,219 MM) FROM THE FRONT OPENING OF THE FIREPLACE IN CANADA AND 36 IN. (914 MM) IN THE UNITED STATES.
- HOT WHILE IN OPERATION. KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY. CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS. GLOVES MAY BE NEEDED FOR THE FIREPLACE OPERATION.
- NEVER LEAVE CHILDREN UNATTENDED WHEN THERE IS A FIRE BURNING IN THE FIREPLACE.
- DO NOT USE A GRATE, ANDIRONS, OR ANY OTHER DEVICE TO ELEVATE THE FIRE. BUILD THE FIRE DIRECTLY ON THE FLOOR OF THE FIREBOX.
- DO NOT INSTALL OR USE ANY INSERT OR OTHER PRODUCT UNLESS IT HAS BEEN SPECIFICALLY APPROVED FOR USE WITH THIS FIREPLACE.
- DO NOT OBSTRUCT THE AIR INLETS. THIS FIREPLACE REQUIRES AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF AIR FOR PROPER OPERATION.
- THIS FIREPLACE IS DESIGNED FOR SUPPLEMENTAL HEATING ONLY. A PRIMARY HEATING SOURCE MUST BE AVAILABLE AT ALL TIMES IN THE RESIDENCE. THE MANUFACTURER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY ADDITIONAL HEATING COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF AN ALTERNATE HEATING SOURCE. IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT THIS APPLIANCE BE PURCHASED FROM A QUALIFIED DEALER CAPABLE OF PROVIDING GUIDANCE ON ITS INSTALLATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE.
- DO NOT CONNECT THIS UNIT TO A CHIMNEY FLUE SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE.
- DO NOT INSTALL THIS FIREPLACE IN A MOBILE HOME.
- IT IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED TO MODIFY OR ALTER THE FIREPLACE OR ANY OF ITS COMPONENTS. ANY UNAUTHORIZED MODIFICATION SHALL VOID THE WARRANTY AND ALL CERTIFICATIONS AND APPROVALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SYSTEM. STOVE BUILDER INTERNATIONAL INC. (SBI) SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES RESULTING FROM SUCH MODIFICATIONS. THE FIREPLACE SHALL BE INSTALLED ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED IN THIS MANUAL.

- THE MANUFACTURER GRANTS NO WARRANTY, IMPLIED OR STATED, FOR THE POOR INSTALLATION OR LACK OF MAINTENANCE OF THIS FIREPLACE AND ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.
- A SMOKE DETECTOR, A CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR AND A FIRE EXTINGUISHER SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN THE HOUSE. LOCATION OF DETECTORS SHOULD BE CHOSEN WISELY TO AVOID FALSE ALARM WHEN RELOADING THE FIREPLACE. THE LOCATION OF THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER SHOULD BE KNOWN BY ALL FAMILY MEMBERS.
- BURN ONLY SEASONED NATURAL FIREWOOD.
- DO NOT STORE COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS WITHIN THE MINIMUM REQUIRED CLEARANCES AROUND THE APPLIANCE.
- DO NOT CONNECT TO OR USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANY AIR DISTRIBUTION DUCTWORK UNLESS SPECIFICALLY APPROVED FOR SUCH INSTALLATION.
- IF REQUIRED, A SUPPLY OF COMBUSTION AIR SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE ROOM.
- NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE-TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS TO START OR 'FRESHEN UP' A FIRE IN THIS HEATER. KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS WELL AWAY FROM THE HEATER WHILE IT IS IN USE.

WARNING:

- THE FIREPLACE DOORS SHALL BE MAINTAINED EITHER FULLY OPEN OR FULLY CLOSED DURING OPERATION. LEAVING THE DOORS IN A PARTIALLY OPEN POSITION IS NOT RECOMMENDED, AS IT MAY RESULT IN THE ESCAPE OF COMBUSTION GASES AND FLAMES FROM THE FIREPLACE, THEREBY INCREASING THE RISK OF FIRE AND SMOKE SPILLAGE.
- THIS FIREPLACE IS NOT APPROVED FOR THE INSTALLATION OR USE OF AN UNVENTED GAS LOG SET. INSTALLATION OF SUCH A DEVICE IS PROHIBITED AND MAY RESULT IN FIRE, PERSONAL INJURY, OR PROPERTY DAMAGE.
- DO NOT USE MAKESHIFT MATERIALS OR MAKE ANY COMPROMISES WHEN INSTALLING THIS FIREPLACE.
- DO NOT USE MATERIAL OTHER THAN THOSE LISTED IN THE REPLACEMENT PARTS SECTION DURING INSTALLATION AS THEY MAY BE SAFETY HAZARDS AND A FIRE COULD RESULT.
- MIXING OF APPLIANCE COMPONENTS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES OR MODIFYING COMPONENTS IS PROHIBITED AND WILL VOID THE WARRANTY. ANY MODIFICATION OF THE FIREPLACE THAT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE TESTING AUTHORITY IS PROHIBITED AND VIOLATES CSA B365 AND NFPA 211 STANDARDS.
- THIS FIREPLACE HAS NOT BEEN TESTED TO BE INSTALLED INSIDE A MASONRY FIREPLACE.

- OPERATION OF THIS FIREPLACE WITH CRACKED, BROKEN, OR OTHERWISE DAMAGED CRITICAL COMPONENTS, INCLUDING THE GLASS, REFRACTORY BRICKS, OR FIRESTOP, IS HAZARDOUS AND MAY CAUSE FURTHER DAMAGE TO THE APPLIANCE. REPLACE ANY DAMAGED COMPONENT IMMEDIATELY BEFORE PLACING THE FIREPLACE BACK INTO OPERATION.
- DO NOT OBSTRUCT THE CIRCULATION OF AIR AROUND THE APPLIANCE. ADEQUATE AIR CIRCULATION IS REQUIRED FOR PROPER AND SAFE OPERATION. RESTRICTING AIRFLOW MAY CAUSE EXCESSIVE HEAT ACCUMULATION ON WALLS, CEILINGS, AND OTHER NEARBY SURFACES, THEREBY INCREASING THE RISK OF PROPERTY DAMAGE OR FIRE.
- COMBUSTION AIR SUPPLY DUCTS MUST NOT TERMINATE IN AN ATTIC SPACE.
- THE ASH DRAWER SHALL REMAIN COMPLETELY CLOSED AT ALL TIMES DURING FIREPLACE OPERATION.
- NOTE: A CHIMNEY CONNECTOR (FLUE PIPE) SHALL BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE FIREPLACE AND THE CHIMNEY. DIRECT CONNECTION OF THE CHIMNEY TO THE FIREPLACE FLUE OUTLET IS NOT PERMITTED UNLESS SPECIFICALLY CERTIFIED AND APPROVED FOR THAT APPLICATION.



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including carbon monoxide, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65warnings.ca.gov/

1.1 Regulations Covering Fireplace Installation

When installed and operated as described in these instructions, the FP20 Orleans wood fireplace is suitable for use as a fireplace appliance in residential installations.

The installation must comply with all applicable local codes and regulations. Where local requirements do not exist, the following standards shall apply:

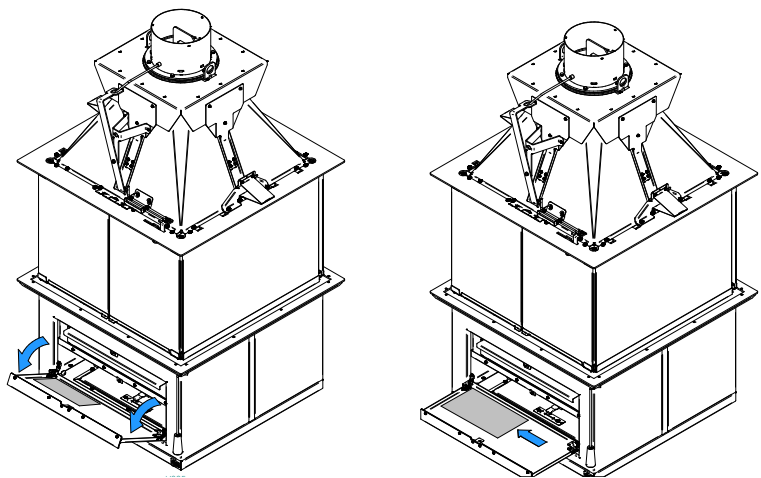
- Canada: CSA B365, Installation Code for Solid-Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment, and CSA C22.1, Canadian Electrical Code.
- United States: NFPA 211, Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances, and ANSI/NFPA 70, National Electrical Code.

NOTE: The Fireplace is not approved for use with a so-called “positive flue connection” to the clay tile of a masonry chimney.

1.2 Location of the Certification Label

The information shown on the fireplace certification/rating plate, located inside the ash drawer access door, shall prevail over any information contained in other documents or media. Reference to this plate is essential to ensure proper and safe installation. The plate also provides important appliance information, including the model and serial number.

Keep the fireplace serial number on page 2 of this manual for future reference. The serial number is required for proper appliance identification when ordering replacement parts, obtaining technical assistance, or processing warranty claims.



2. General Information

2.1 FP20 Orleans Wood Fireplace Specifications

Fuel Type	Dry cordwood
Test Standards (safety)	ULC-S610 and UL 737
Recommended Heating Area	< 1,500 sq. ft. (< 139 m ²)
Minimum Burn Rate	> 5 kg/h (>11 lb/h)
Shipping Weight	200 kg (440 lb)
Firebox Volume	1.2 ft ³ (0.034 m ³)
Maximum Log Length	16" (406 mm)
Flue Outlet Diameter	8" (203 mm) diameter
Mobile home approved	No

2.2 Fireplace Dimensions

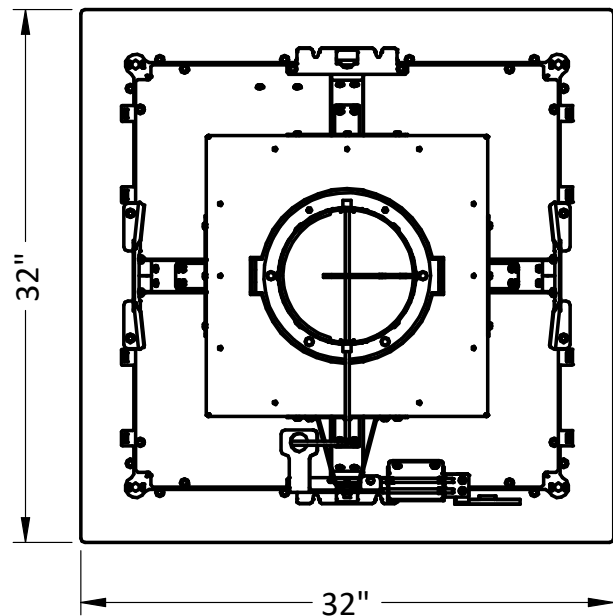


Figure 1: Top View

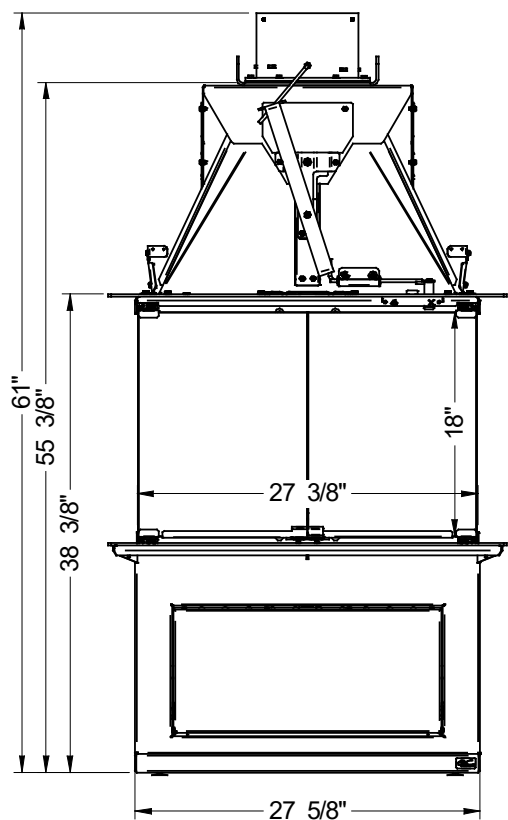


Figure 2: Front View

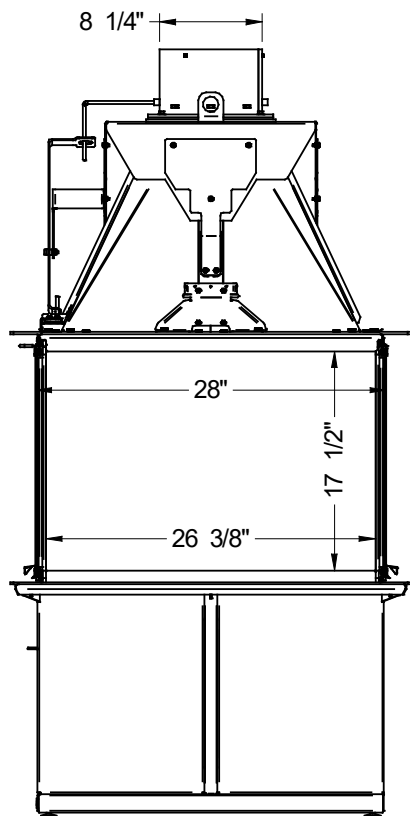


Figure 3: Side View

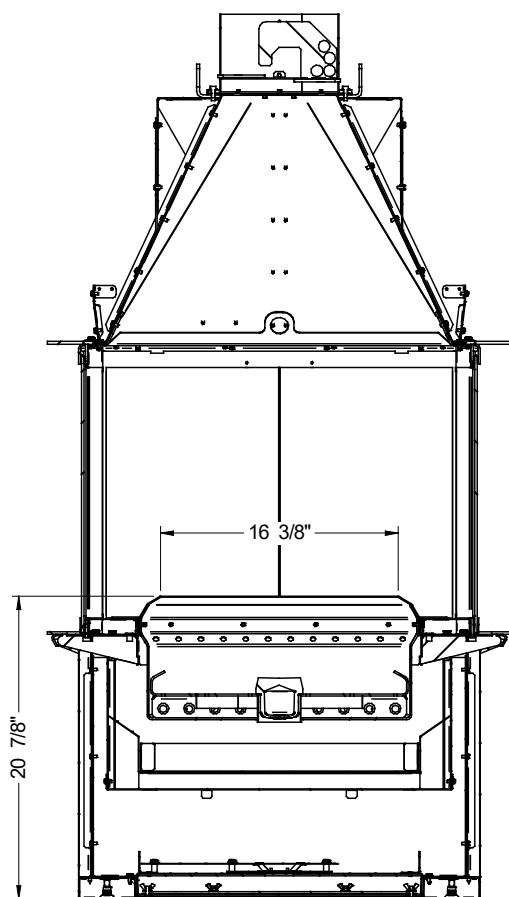


Figure 4: Firebox - Side View

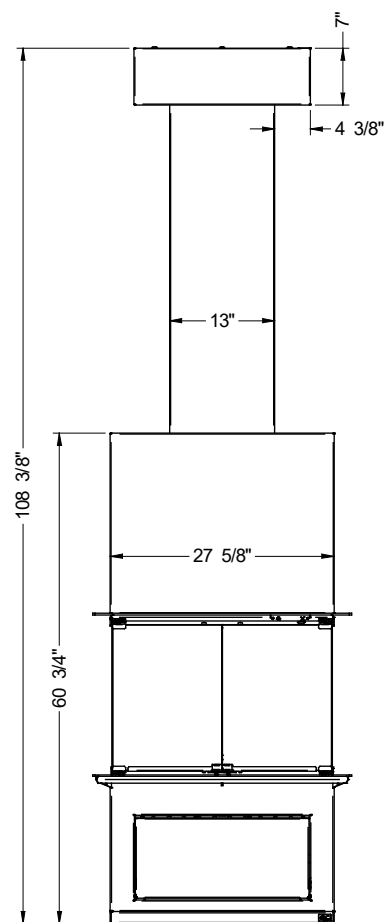


Figure 5: Design Profile – Front View

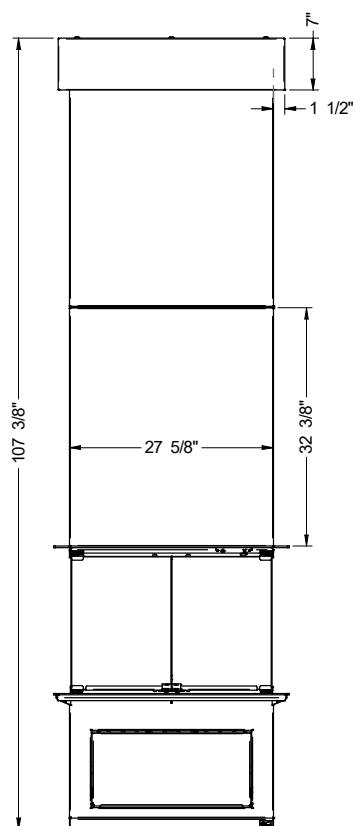


Figure 6: Signature Profile – Front view

3. Fireplace Installation

WARNING: BEFORE INSTALLING THE DOUBLE-WALL CHIMNEY CONNECTOR, VERIFY THAT THE EXHAUST DAMPER OPERATES PROPERLY.

3.1 Locating the FP20 Orleans Wood Fireplace

A. The best location to install your fireplace is determined by considering the location of windows, doors and the traffic flow in the room. Figure some space for the fresh air intake kit and the chimneys connector and chimney. If possible, you should choose a location where the chimney will pass through the house without cutting floor or roof rafters. Also, choose a location that allows for the fewest possible offsets in the chimney.

B. Usually, no additional floor support is needed for the fireplace. The adequacy of the floor can be checked by first estimating the weight of the fireplace system. Weights are given in the Section "2.1 FP20 Orleans Wood Fireplace Specifications", page 10. Next, measure the area occupied by the fireplace which is normally 27 3/4" x 27 3/4" (705 mm x 705 mm). Note the floor construction and consult your local building code to determine if additional support is needed.

WARNING: THE FIREPLACE SHALL BE INSTALLED ON A LEVEL, FLAT SURFACE FREE OF ANY IRREGULARITIES.

3.2 Clearances to Combustible Material

The clearances shown in this section have been determined by tests according to procedures set out in safety standards CAN/ULC-S610 (Canada) and UL 737 (USA). When the fireplace is installed so that its surfaces are at or beyond the minimum clearances specified, combustible surfaces will not overheat under normal and even abnormal operating conditions.

All parts of the fireplace and chimney system must maintain the minimum required clearances to combustible materials.

The minimum required clearances may only be reduced by means approved by the regulatory authority.

The clearances of the fireplace and the flue pipes must be met individually, meaning the fireplace cannot be installed closer to the combustible materials than the double wall pipe allows. For a safe way to reduce clearances refer to section "3.4 Reducing Wall and Ceiling Clearances Safely", page 17.

3.2.1 Parallel Installation

ENGLISH

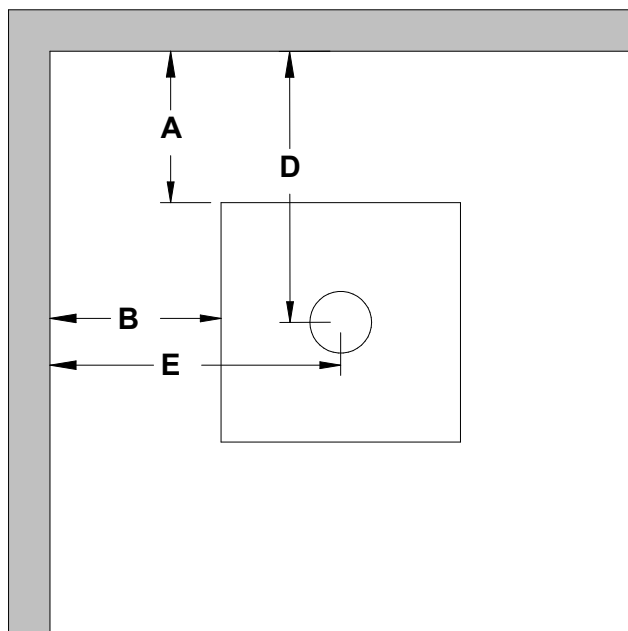


Figure 7: Clearances - Top View

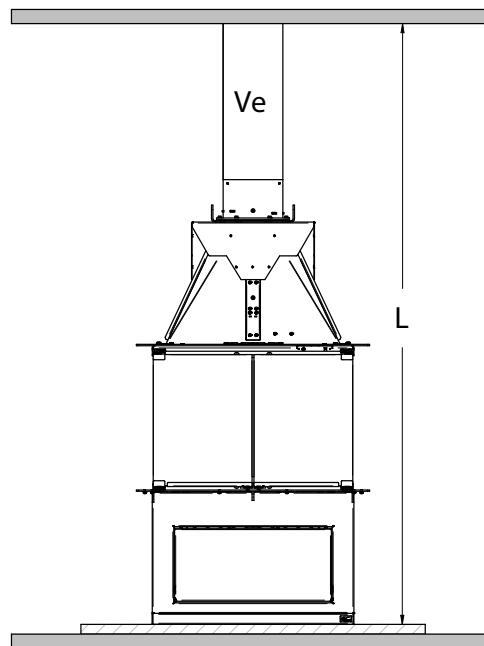


Figure 8: Clearances - Ceiling

	FIREPLACE CLEARANCES WITH DOUBLE WALL PIPE CONNECTOR	
	Canada	USA
A	26" (660 mm)	26" (660 mm)
B	26" (660 mm)	26" (660 mm)
L	96" (244 cm)	96" (244 mm)

If the above clearances are met, then the distances measured from the flue outlet will be:

	DISTANCES ¹ FROM PIPE CONNECTOR WITH DOUBLE WALL PIPE CONNECTOR	
	Canada	USA
D	42" (1067 mm)	42" (1067 mm)
E	42" (1067 mm)	42" (1067 mm)

NOTE: The clearances to combustible material in front of the fireplace must be of minimum 48" (122 cm) in Canada and 36" (92 cm) in USA. If the fireplace is installed between two closely spaced walls, the distance between the two walls cannot be less than 106 in (269 cm) in Canada and 94 in (239 cm) in USA.

¹ The pipe distances listed in this table refer to the distances obtained when the fireplace is installed in accordance with the fireplace clearances above mentioned.

3.2.2 Corner Installation

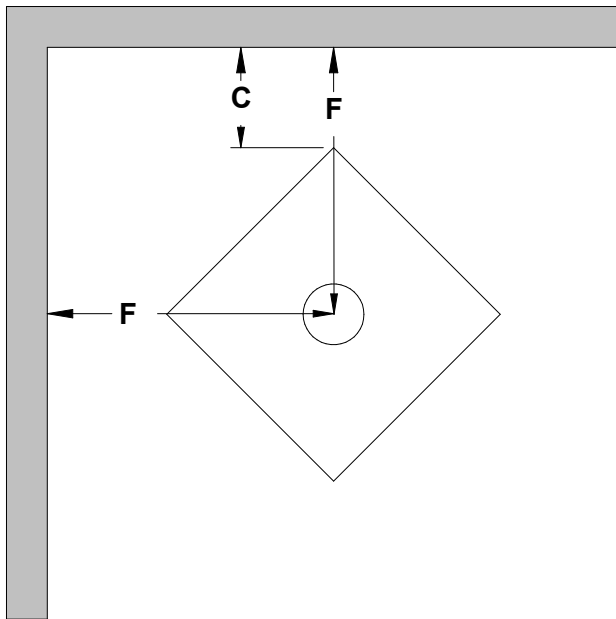


Figure 9: Clearances - Top View

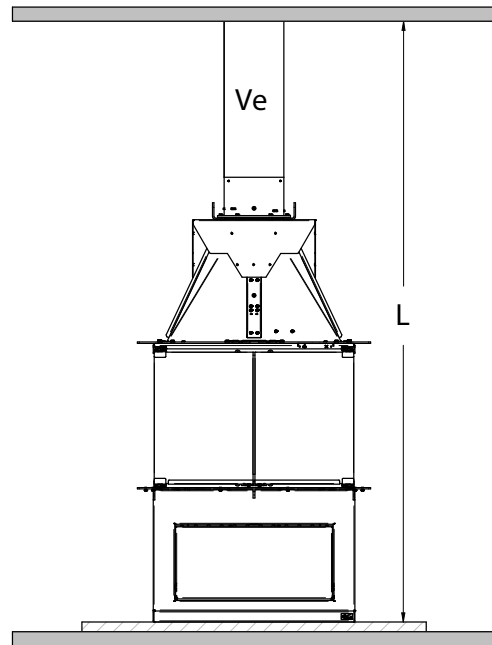


Figure 10: Clearances - Ceiling

	FIREPLACE CLEARANCES WITH DOUBLE WALL PIPE CONNECTOR	
	Canada	USA
C	26" (660 mm)	26" (660 mm)
L	96" (244 cm)	96" (244 mm)

If the above clearances are met, then the distances measured from the flue outlet will be:

	DISTANCES ¹ FROM PIPE CONNECTOR WITH DOUBLE WALL PIPE CONNECTOR	
	Canada	USA
F	48 5/8" (1235 mm)	48 5/8" (1235 mm)

¹ The pipe distances listed in this table refer to the distances obtained when the fireplace is installed in accordance with the fireplace clearances above mentioned.

3.3 Floor Protection

Although this fireplace is approved for installation on combustible flooring in accordance with UL 737 and CAN/ULC-S610, a non-combustible floor protector shall be provided to protect the floor from embers or hot coals that may fall from the firebox during loading operations.

The floor protection must be a continuous, non-combustible material, such as steel with a minimum thickness of 0.015" (0.38 mm) or ceramic tiles sealed together with grout. Cement board, brick, or any other approved or listed material suited for floor protection. No R factor required.

Ceramic tile must be supported by a continuous non-combustible panel to prevent embers or hot coals from passing through cracks or openings in the grout joints and coming into contact with the combustible floor beneath. Check local codes for approved alternatives. No protection is required if the unit is installed on a non-combustible floor (ex: concrete).

	FLOOR PROTECTION	
	Canada	USA
G	16" (406 mm) from door opening	16" (406 mm) from door opening
H	8" (203 mm)	N/A
I	16" (406 mm) from door opening	16" (406 mm) from door opening
J	N/A	8" (203 mm)
K	48" (1219 mm)	43 1/4" (1092 mm)
N¹	N/A	See note 1
S	60" (1524 mm)	60" (1524 mm)

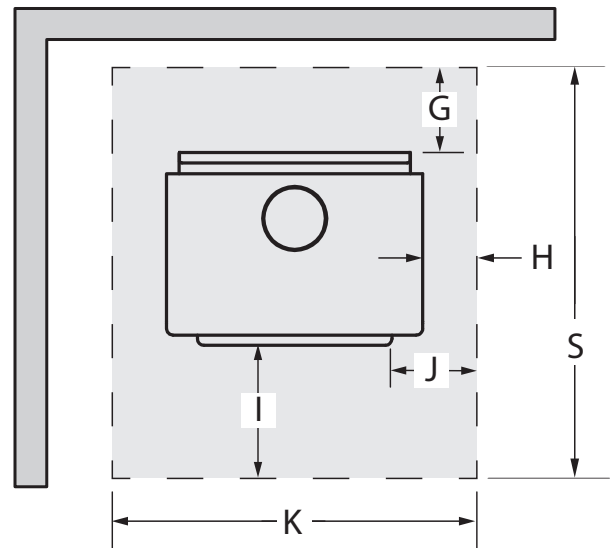
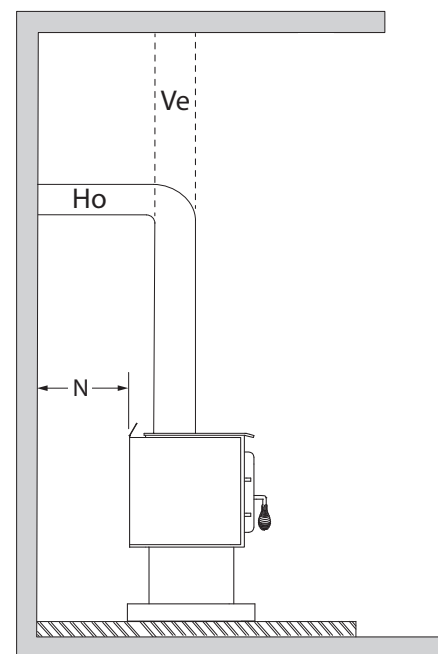


Figure 11: Floor Protection

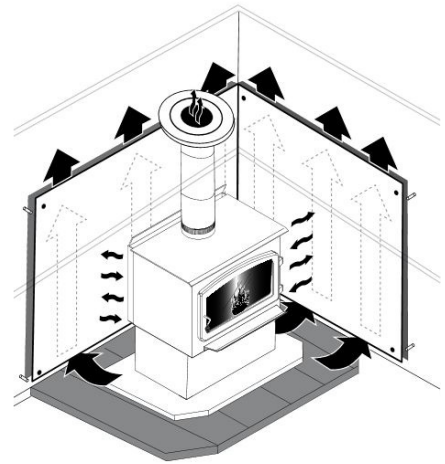


¹ Required under the horizontal section (Ho) of the connector if installed horizontally. Must exceed each side of the connector by at least 2 inches (51 mm).

3.4 Reducing Wall and Ceiling Clearances Safely

It is possible to reduce the clearances safely and install the fireplace closer to the walls by permanently installing a heat shield between the fireplace and the flammable material.

The rules for heat shields are sometimes complicated. Read and apply the instructions carefully. Some regions may have different regulations. Consult the local building code or contact the fire department for restrictions, inspection and installation requirements in the area.



Warning: To reduce the clearances of an appliance using a single wall pipe connector, the use of a heat shield certified with the single wall pipe connector to be used as close as 6" from combustible materials must be used. Only in this case, the same clearances as a certified double wall pipe connector can be used. Refer to the booklet in the screen options to obtain the dimensions to be respected.

3.4.1 Shield Construction Rules

- Adhesives and glues used in the construction of the shields shall maintain their integrity and bonding properties at the maximum temperatures that may be encountered during service.
 - Mounting hardware which extends from the shield surface into combustibles may be used only at the edges of the shield.
 - Mounting hardware must allow full vertical ventilation.
- A) Minimum clearance between the top of the appliance and the ceiling (unprotected). The fireplace shall not be installed in a room with a floor-to-ceiling height of less than 96" (2438 mm)
 - B) Shield extension above the fireplace: 20" (500 mm)
 - C) Minimum space behind the shield: 1" (25 mm) in the United States; 7/8" (21 mm) in Canada
 - D) Clearance along the bottom of the shield: minimum 1" (25 mm) and maximum 3" (75 mm)
 - E) Minimum clearance from the top of the shield to the ceiling: 3" (75 mm)
 - F) Assembly hardware must not be installed closer than 8" (200 mm) to the fireplace centerline
 - G) Minimum clearance from the edges of the ceiling shield to the side and rear walls: 3" (75 mm)
 - H) Shield extension beyond each side of the fireplace: 18" (450 mm)

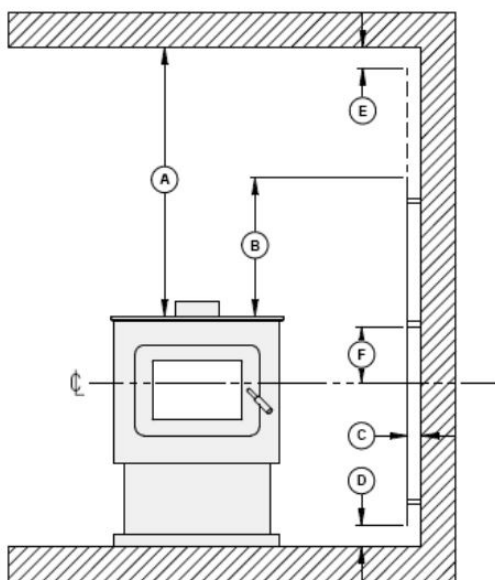


Figure 12: Heat shield clearances

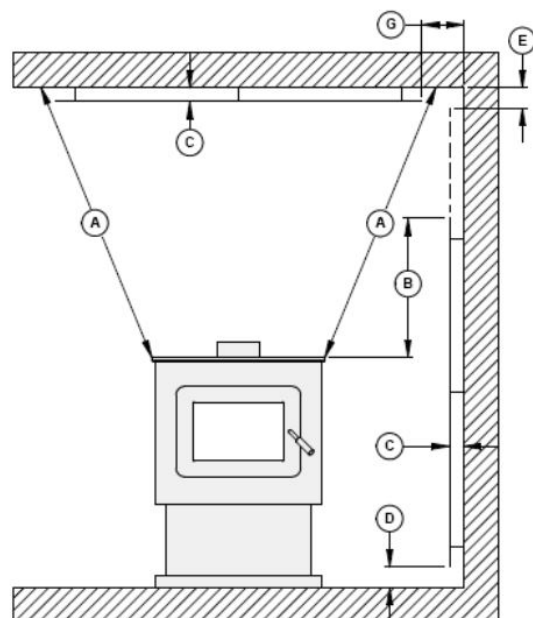


Figure 13: Heat shield clearances

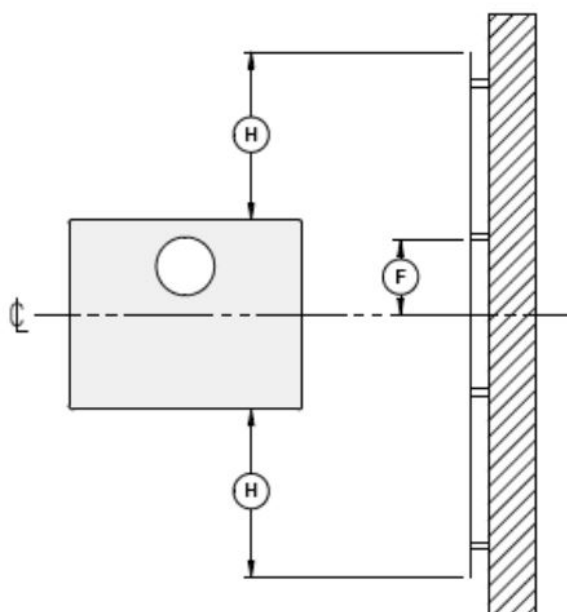


Figure 14: Heat shield clearances

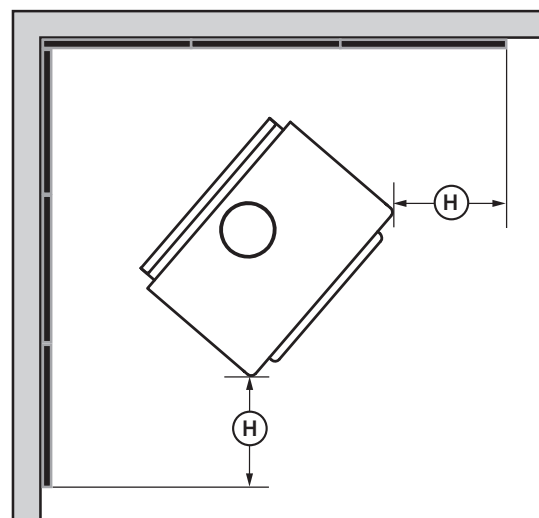
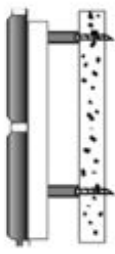
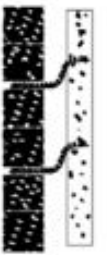


Figure 15: Heat shield clearances

TYPE OF SHIELD	CLEARANCES MAY BE REDUCED BY THESE PERCENTAGES				
	SIDES AND REAR		TOP (CEILING)		
	CAN / USA (%)	USA MIN.	CAN / USA (%)	USA MIN.	
24-gauge (0.61 mm) sheet steel, installed with a minimum 1 in. (25 mm) air space from the wall using non-combustible spacers	67	12" (305 mm)	50	18" (457 mm)	
Ceramic tile or an equivalent non-combustible material installed over a non-combustible panel and maintained at least 1 in. (25 mm) from the wall by means of non-combustible spacers	50	18" (457 mm)	33	24" (610 mm)	
Ceramic tile or an equivalent non-combustible material shall be installed over a non-combustible panel faced with a minimum 24-gauge (0.61 mm) sheet steel layer. The entire assembly shall be spaced a minimum of 1 in. (25 mm) from the wall using non-combustible spacers	67	12" (305 mm)	50	24" (610 mm)	
Brick masonry maintained at least 1 in. (25 mm) from the wall using non-combustible spacers	50	18" (457 mm)	N/A	N/A	
Brick masonry shall be installed in front of a minimum 24-gauge (0.61 mm) sheet steel layer. The entire assembly shall be spaced a minimum of 1 in. (25 mm) from the wall using non-combustible spacers	67	12" (305 mm)	N/A	N/A	

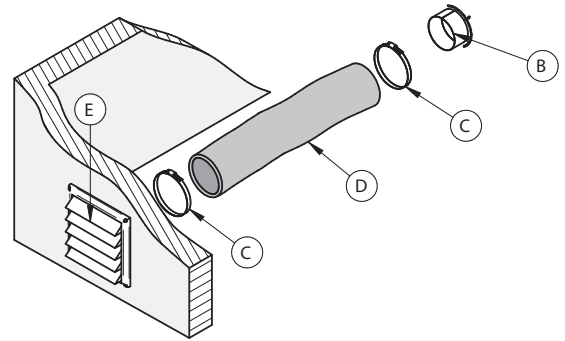
* In Canada this space can be 7/8" (21 mm)

3.5 Fresh Air Intake Kit

During operation, the fireplace requires fresh air for combustion and draws air out of the house. It may starve other fuel-burning appliances such as gas or oil furnaces. As well, exhaust fans may compete for air, causing negative pressure in the house, resulting in smoke entering the house from the fireplace. This situation is aggravated in modern airtight houses. To overcome this problem, we strongly recommend that you bring fresh air to the fireplace. **Check with local authorities having jurisdiction in your area, it may be mandatory.**

Follow these instructions when connecting the fireplace to an outside air intake (see Section 7.2 for additional information):

- The insulated flexible duct **(D)** should be long enough, at least 10 ft (3 m), and installed in a manner that minimizes the risk of condensation.
- The outside wall register **(E)** must not be installed:
 - More than 50% of the total chimney height above the fireplace
 - More than 10 ft (3 m) above the base of the fireplace
 - More than 3 ft (0.9 m) below the base of the fireplace
- The fresh air must come from outside the house. The air intake should not take air in the attic, basement or garage.
- The duct and the air intake can be installed only below the floor level.
- The air intake should be installed high enough not to be obstructed by snow. It should be protected from the wind, away from automobile exhaust, a gas meter or other air inlets or outlets.



The following items are included with the fireplace:

- One (1) adapter, 6 in. (152 mm) in diameter **(B)**

The following items are not included:

- The outside wall register **(E)**;
- The two (2) adjustable collars **(C)**;
- Insulated duct length 6" **(D)**. (Duct must be HVAC type and must comply with ULC S110 or UL 181, Class 0 or Class 1 and must withstand temperatures up to 250° F).

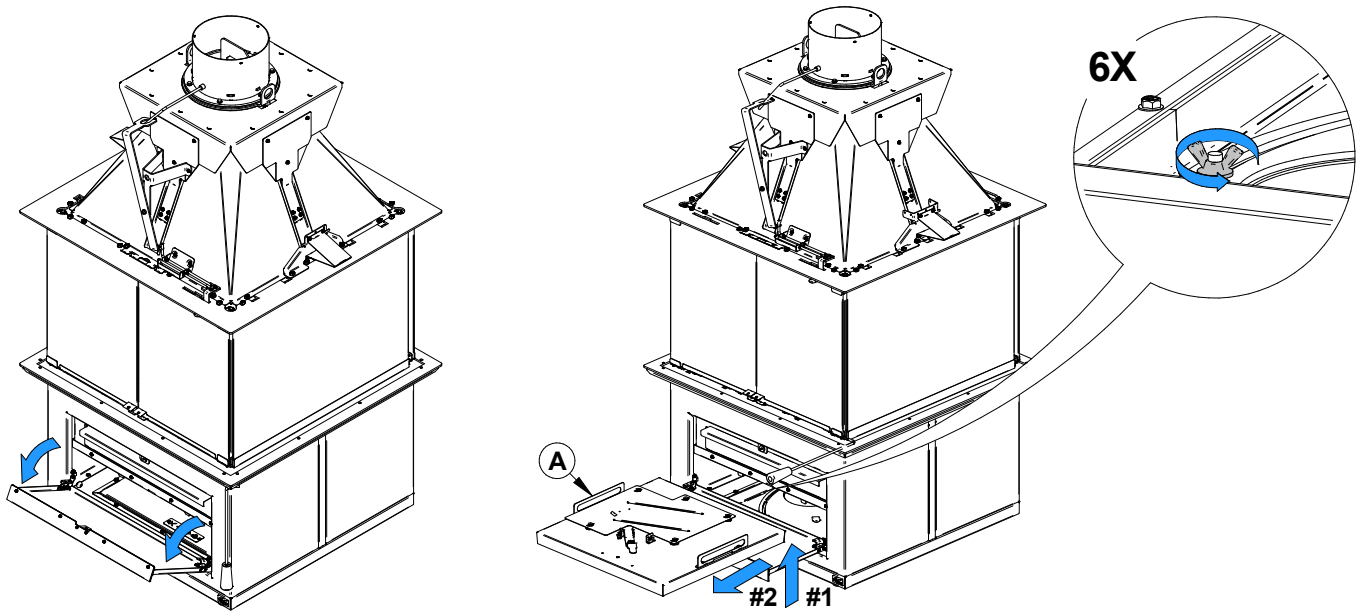
Installation



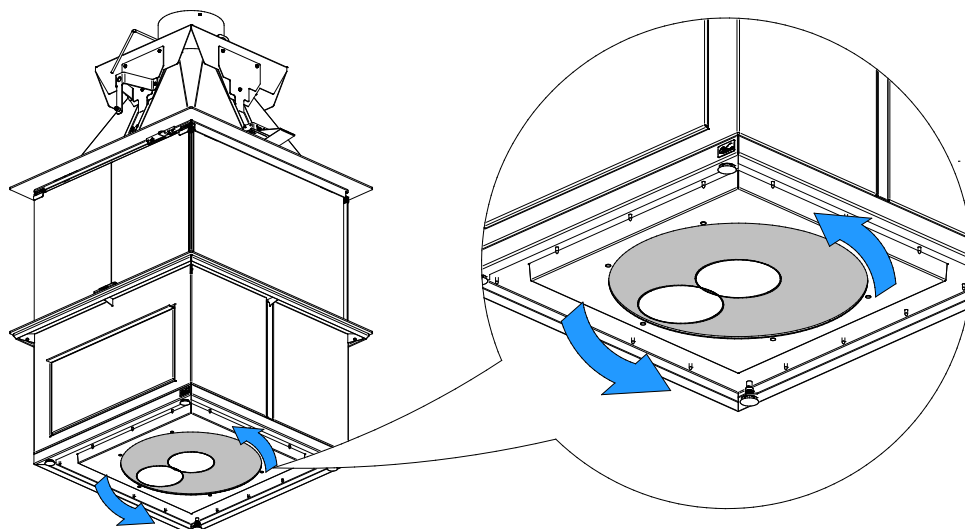
It is strongly recommended to wear gloves to complete the installation.

IMPORTANT: Plan the location of the floor opening for the fresh air inlet flexible duct before installing the fireplace. The opening must be aligned with the fresh air inlet connection located underneath the appliance to allow the fresh air duct to pass through.

1. Open the ash drawer door and remove the fresh air intake housing (A) at the bottom of the fireplace (use the handles).



2. Turn the fresh air intake opening located under the fireplace to the optimal position to avoid any conflict with floor joists or use the hole in the center. Loosen the wing nuts to allow the plate to rotate. Select the center or outer hole, then remove the knock-out using pliers.



3. Tighten the 6 nuts at the bottom to secure the fresh air intake opening.

4. Install the flexible duct **(D)** on the fresh air inlet adapter **(B)** using one hose clamp **(C)**. Fix the other end to the outer wall register **(E)** using the second hose clamp **(C)**. The outer wall register **(E)** must be installed outside the house.

To properly install the flexible duct, gently remove the insulation and plastic wrap to expose the duct. Fix the duct using clamps. Stick aluminum tape around the joint between the duct and adapter to make the connection airtight. Carefully replace the insulation and plastic wrap on the duct. Secure the plastic with aluminum tape.

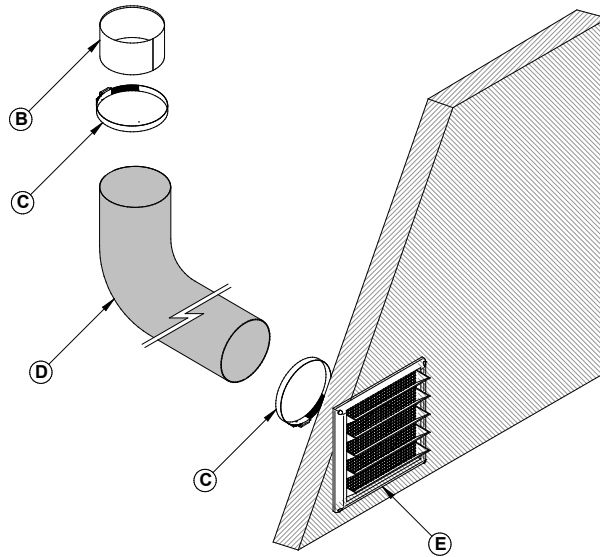
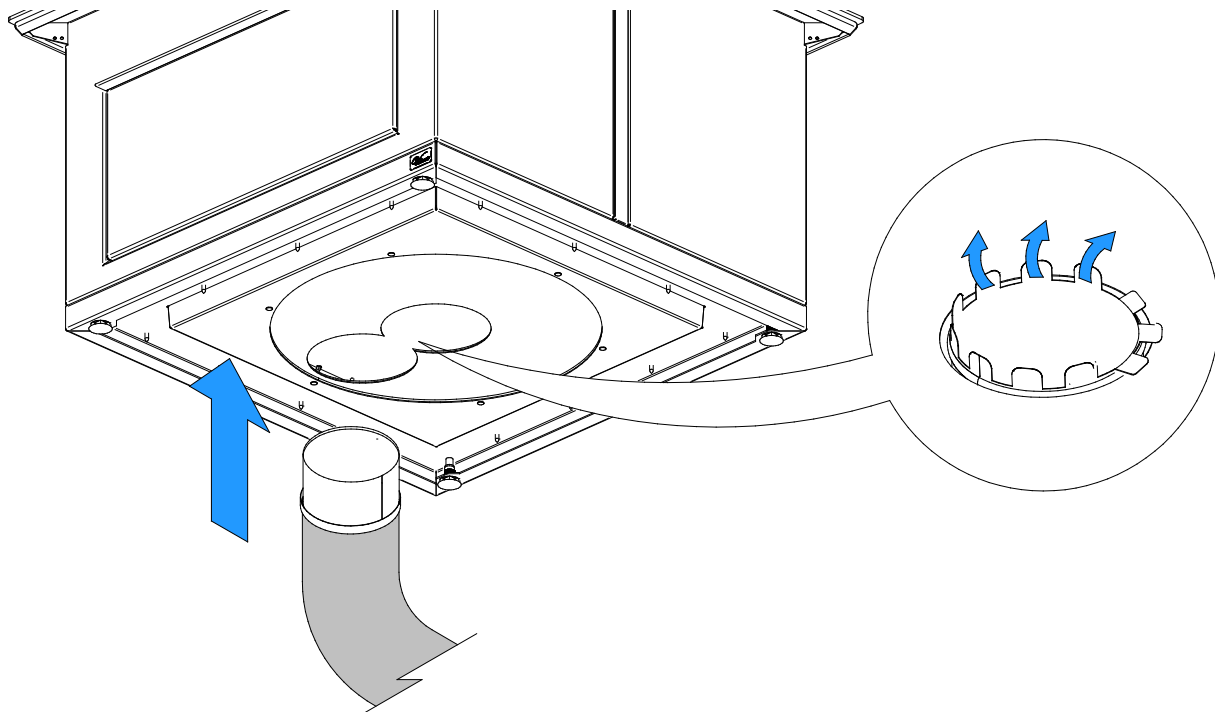


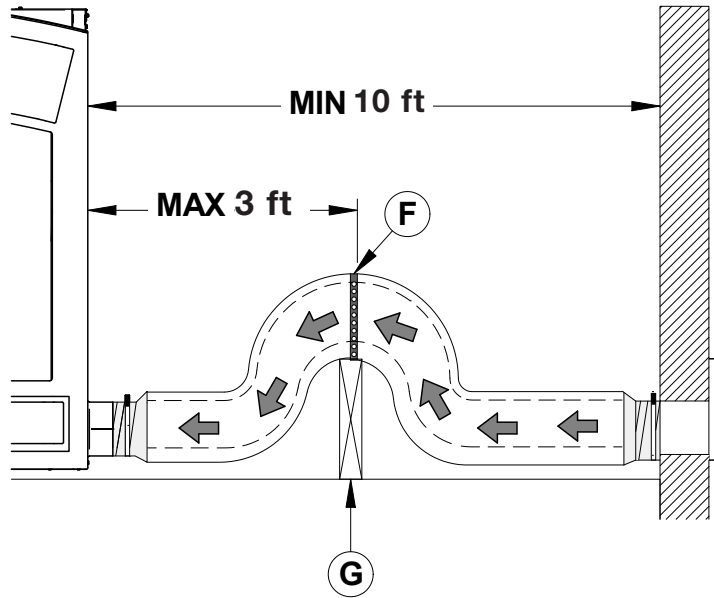
Figure 16: Fresh air intake

5. Attach the flexible duct to the adapter supplied with the fireplace. Install the adapter into the opening underneath the fireplace. Fold each tab of the adapter from the inside of the fireplace to secure the adapter in place.



6. To complete the installation, make a hole of $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " (6 mm to 13 mm) bigger than the duct diameter on the outside wall of the house at the chosen location. From outside, place the outside wall register in the hole (open side down) and fasten the register to the wall, with screws.

Use the required length for the installation while respecting the maximum length of 30' (9 m). To avoid condensation, it is recommended to use an insulated duct long enough and containing a «P-Trap» loop. Must maintain clearances to combustibles at all times.



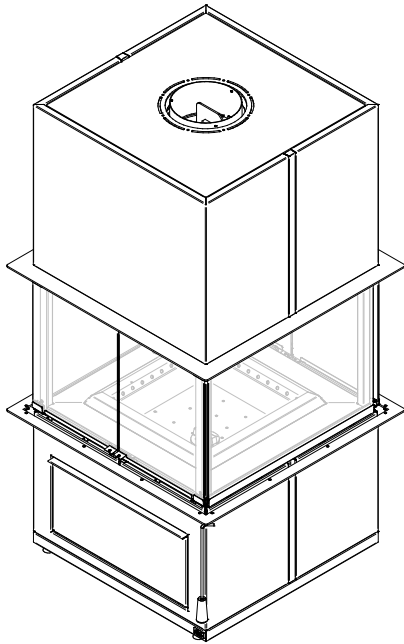
3.6 Panels Installation

Three panel options are available for your FP20 Orleans: Pure Profile (VA20CT10), Design Profile (VA20CT20) and Signature Profile (VA20CT30). The Pure Profile panels cover only the upper section of the fireplace, leaving the double-wall pipe exposed. The other two options cover the pipe too.

Installation instructions are located in their specific option manual.

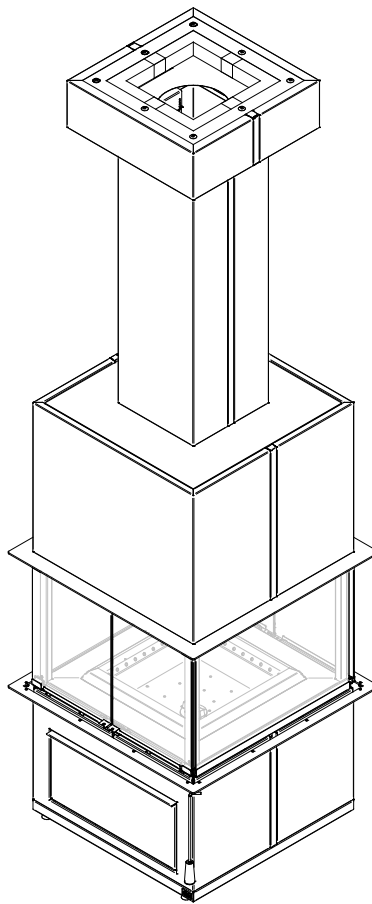
Pure Profile, Design Profile and Signature Profile options:

NOTE: The installation is for a 96" to 108" ceiling. If you have a ceiling higher than 108", an extension kit is available (options VA20CT20EXT and VA20CT30EXT shown in the next page). Cutting might be needed. The assembly remains the same.



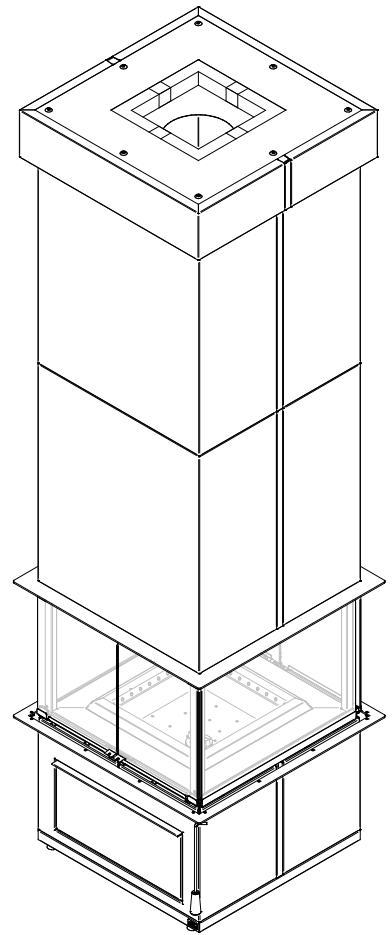
Pure Profile (VA20CT10)

Manual 46448



Design Profile (VA20CT20)

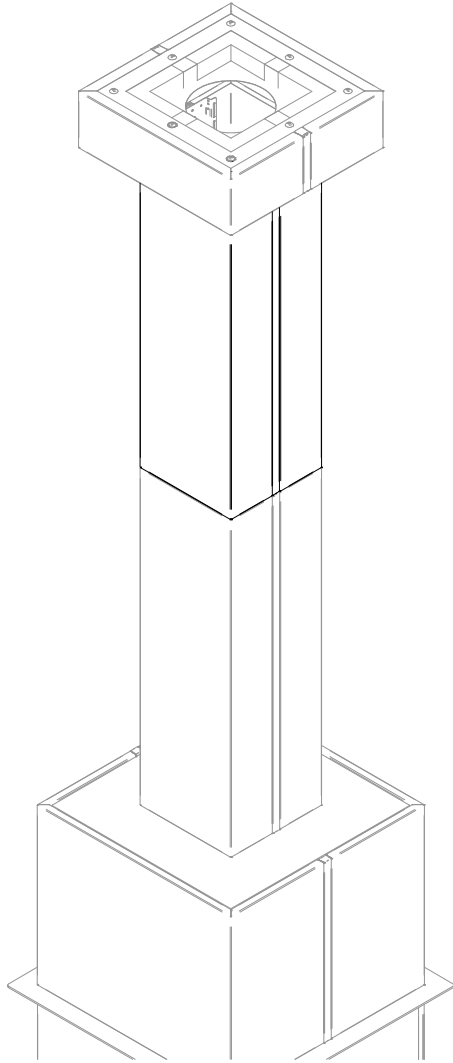
Manual 46449



Signature Profile (VA20CT30)

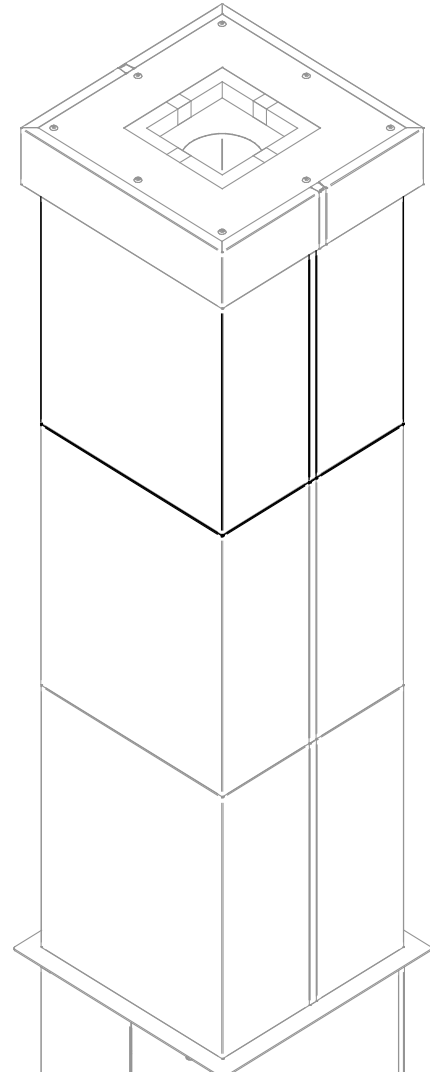
Manual 46450

Extension kit for the Design Profile and Signature Profile option:



VA20CT20EXT

Manual 46452



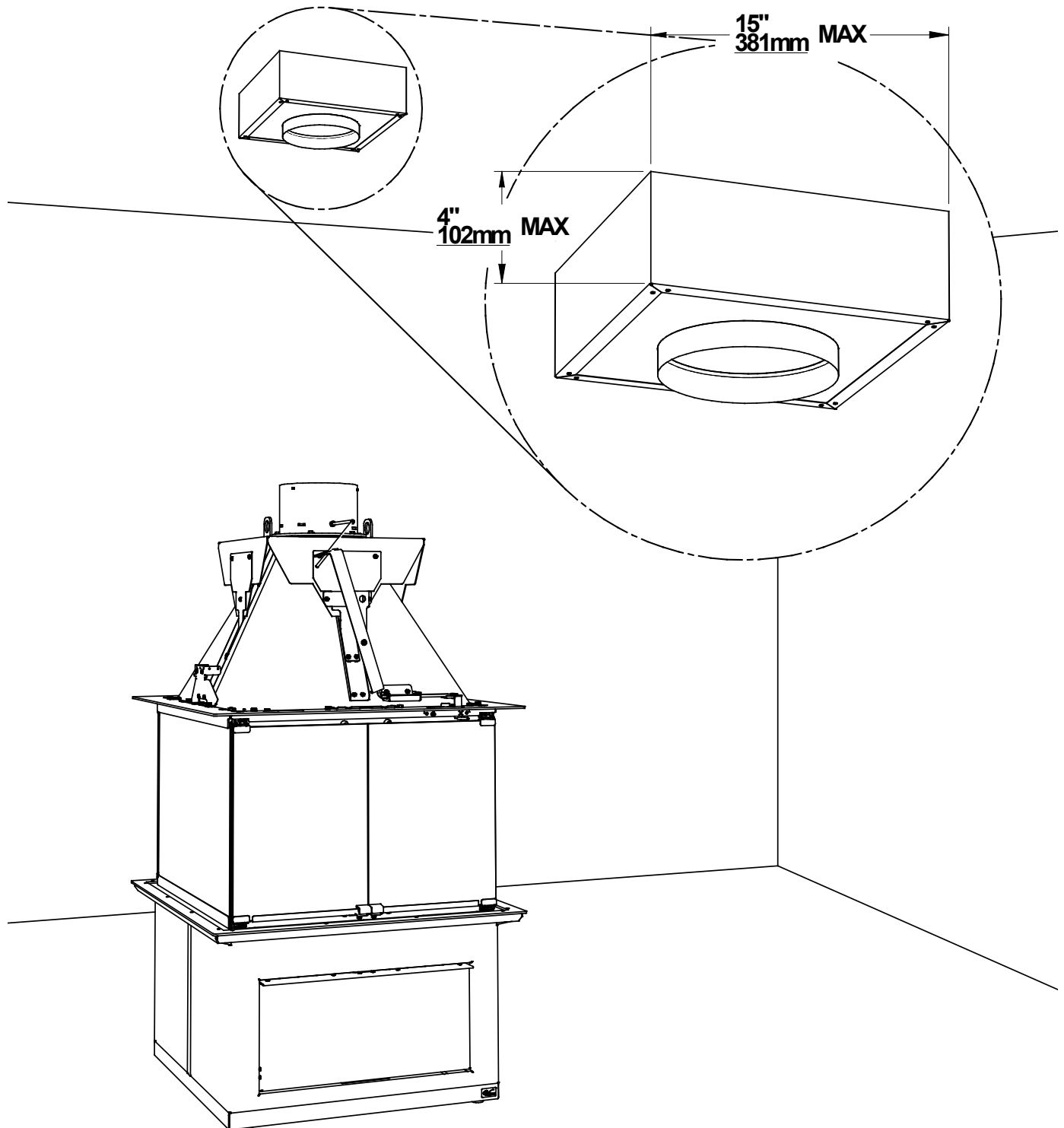
VA20CT30EXT

Manual 46455

3.8 Square Ceiling Support Installation

IMPORTANT: A square ceiling support is required for the installation of Design and Signature accessories. The maximum width of the support is 15 inches (381 mm). The maximum distance between the ceiling and the protruding end of the support must not exceed 4 inches (102 mm).

ENGLISH



4. Venting System

4.1 General Information

The venting system acts as the engine that drives the wood heating system. Even the best fireplace will not function safely and efficiently as intended if it is not connected to a suitable chimney.

The heat in the flue gases that pass from the fireplace into the chimney is not waste heat. This heat is what the chimney uses to make the draft that draws in combustion air, keeps smoke inside the fireplace and safely vents exhaust to the outside. Heat in the flue gas can be seen as the fuel the chimney uses to make draft.

The amount of draft in your chimney depends on the length of the chimney, local geography, nearby obstructions, and other factors. Too much draft may cause excessive temperatures in the fireplace and may damage the heater. Inadequate draft may cause leak smoke into the room.

4.2 Location

The location of the chimney is crucial for the proper functioning of the fireplace. The chimney should be installed within the house rather than up an outside wall and should rise straight up through the tallest part of the house. This installation benefits from being enclosed within the warm house environment, produce stronger draft, accumulate fewer creosote deposits and will be unaffected by cold temperatures or harsh winds.

The signs of bad system design are cold back drafting when there is no fire in the fireplace, slow kindling of new fires, and smoke roll-out when the door is open for loading. On the other hand, an excessive draft can make the fire uncontrollable, creating very high temperatures in the unit as well as in the chimney and seriously damaging them. A reddish glow on the unit and on the chimney components indicates overheating. Excessive temperatures can cause a chimney fire.

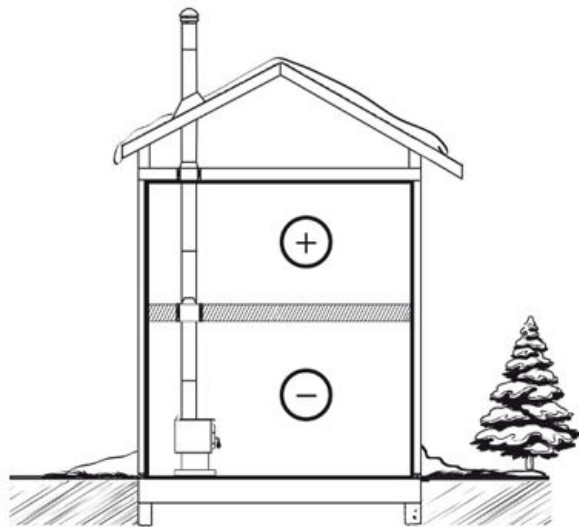


Figure 17: Good System Design

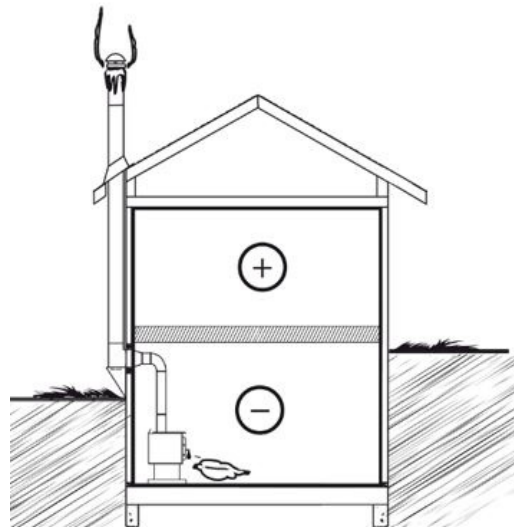


Figure 18: Inferior System Design

4.3 Supply of Combustion Air

For the fireplace draft to work correctly, the room must have an outside or fresh air inlet, with a minimum of 6" diameter, from the house exterior to the room, that is at least sufficient to replenish the volume of air that comes out of the chimney flue. In well-insulated houses, an air inlet must be fitted through the outer wall that is not exposed to the prevailing winds, depending on the surrounding conditions of the house. If a vent is installed, it must be fitted in such a way that it cannot be blocked. A fresh air intake register with an airtight damper may be installed to help prevent any uncomfortable air draft.

When the fireplace and the chimney are completely cold, it may be necessary before starting up to provide an external air supply by opening a door or a window for a short period. A house constructed or renovated in a waterproof manner is prone to not having the air exchange required for the proper functioning of a wood heating appliance.

In that case, avoid, during startups, to use appliances that evacuate air outside of the house, such as:

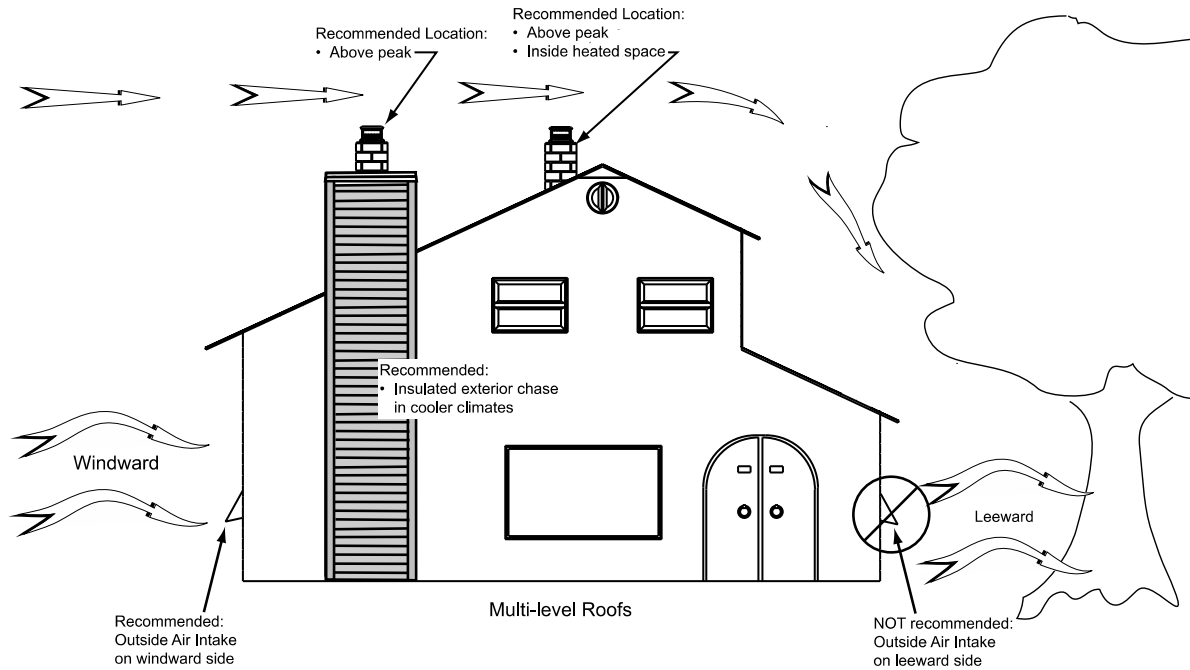
- Cookstove hood
- Bathroom vent
- Air exchange system
- Ventilated central vacuum cleaner
- Dryer

The supply of fresh combustion air can be done in several ways, provided they comply with CSA B365 and NFPA211.

In Canada, wood fireplaces are not required to have a combustion air supply from outside, except for mobile homes. Research has shown that outside air supply do not compensate for the depressurization of the house and may not be sufficient to provide a supply of combustion air in windy weather. However, to reduce the risks against smoke spillage due to house depressurization, a carbon monoxide (CO) detector is required in the room where the fireplace is installed. The CO detector will provide warning if for any reason the wood fireplace fails to function correctly.

4.3.1 Conventional House

The safest and most reliable supply of combustion air for a fireplace is from the room in which it is installed. Room air is already preheated so it will not chill the fire, and its availability is not affected by wind pressures on the house. The only case in which the fireplace may not have adequate access to combustion air is if the operation of a powerful exhaust device (such as a kitchen range exhaust) causes the pressure in the house to become negative relative to the outdoors.



Using a fireplace can deplete the air supply for other fuel-burning appliances of combustion. This can lead to incomplete combustion, back drafting, poor appliance performance, fire risk and can diminish the indoor air quality. Ensure proper ventilation and air intake for all fuel-burning appliances.

4.4 Installing the Chimney Connector

NOTE: The use of an 8 in. (203 mm) double-wall connector pipe is mandatory. No other connector pipe diameter or type is approved for installation with this fireplace.

The chimney connector is a double wall pipe installed between your fireplace flue collar and the chimney breech. Double wall pipe components are available from most hardware and building supply stores.

Double wall chimney connectors are tested and certified. The rules for double wall pipe are found in the manufacturer's installation instructions. These rules will be very different than those for single wall.

4.4.1 Installation of Double Wall Chimney Connector

From a safety perspective, the chimney connector is often regarded as the weakest link in a wood-burning heating system. Improper installation of the connector, a common issue observed in the past, may result in a serious fire hazard.

The ideal chimney connector installation is one in which the connector pipe rises directly from the fireplace to the base of the chimney without any elbows. Vertical installations generally provide better performance and reduce the likelihood of smoke spillage when the door is opened for loading. They are also more stable and easier to inspect and maintain than installations that include elbows. Horizontal runs should be avoided whenever possible, as they reduce chimney draft.

NOTE: The Profile Pure panel kit permits the use of only one elbow in the chimney connector installation.

The requirements listed below are based on CSA B365. Installation shall be performed in accordance with these instructions and all applicable codes and regulations having jurisdiction:

- Maximum overall length of horizontal pipe: 10 ft. (3 m) including elbows.
- The assembly should be as short and direct as possible between the fireplace and chimney. The use of two 45 degree elbows is often preferable to a single 90-degree elbow because less turbulence is created in the exhaust flow and they result in less horizontal run.
- The minimum overall height of the chimney system, measured from the fireplace base to the exterior termination cap of the chimney should be at least 15 ft. (3.66 m). A chimney which is too short may lack the “tunnel effect” required to obtain a proper draft.
- Maximum number of 90-degree elbows: 2.
- Maximum unsupported horizontal length: 3 ft. (1 m).
- Galvanized flue pipes must not be used because the coatings vaporize at high temperatures and release dangerous gases. Use black painted flue pipes.
- Flue connectors must be made of steel at least 24 gauge (0.61 mm) thick.
- Flue pipe joints should overlap 1 ¼ in. (30 mm).
- Each joint in the assembly must be fastened with at least three screws.
- The assembly must make allowance for expansion: elbows in assemblies allow for expansion; straight assemblies should include an inspection wrap with one end unfastened, or a telescopic section.
- Minimum upward slope towards the chimney: ¼ in/ft. (20 mm/m).
- **One end of the assembly must be securely fastened to the flue collar** with 3 sheet metal screws and the other end securely fastened to the chimney.
- There must be provision for cleaning of the pipes, either through a clean-out or by removal of the pipe assembly. Removal of the assembly should not require that the fireplace be moved.
- The male ends of the sections must be oriented towards the fireplace so that falling dust and condensation stay inside the pipe.
- A flue pipe must never pass through a combustible floor or ceiling or through an attic, roof space, closet or concealed space. Where passage through a wall or partition of combustible construction is desired, the installation shall conform to CAN/CSA-B365, Installation Code for Solid-Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment.
- A straight up connector assembly needs either a telescopic length or an inspection wrap (pipe coupler) to allow it to be assembled and disassembled without moving the fireplace.
- A straight flue pipe assembly offers the least restriction to gas flow and results in a stronger draft. Straight assemblies also need less maintenance because there are no corners to collect creosote.
- The chimney and chimney connector must be clean and in good condition.

4.5 Suitable Chimneys

This fireplace shall be connected to an 8 in. (203 mm) diameter chimney. Factory-built metal chimneys shall be listed to UL 103HT in the United States or certified to ULC S629 and ULC S604 in Canada. These chimney systems are tested and certified as complete systems, including all components necessary for their installation. The instructions provided with the chimney by its manufacturer are the only reliable source of installation guidelines. To be safe and effective, the chimney must be installed exactly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Use only components intended for the brand and model of chimney you are using. Never substitute parts from other chimney brands or build your own components.

The following table identifies the chimney systems approved for use with this fireplace.

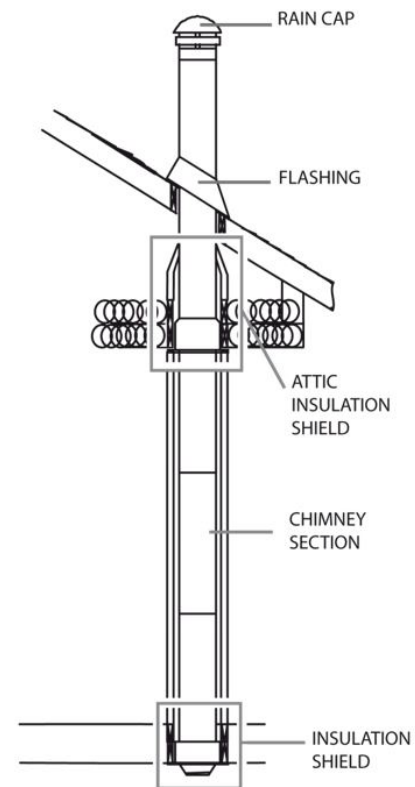
Table 1 : Approved Chimneys

CHIMNEY MANUFACTURER	MODEL	TYPE	DIAMETER
Olympia Chimney SBI Division Venting	Ventis	1" Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)
SBI Division Venting	Nexvent	1" Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)
Selkirk	Ultimate One	1" Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)
Selkirk	Super Pro 2100 (ALT)	2" Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)
Selkirk	Super Vent 2100 (JM)	2" Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)
Security Chimney	Secure Temp ASHT+	1" Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)
Security Chimney	S-2100+	2" Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)
DuraVent	Dura Tech	1" Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)
DuraVent	Dura Tech DTC Canada	1" Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)
DuraVent	DuraPlus 2	1 "Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)
DuraVent	Dura Tech Premium	2" Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)
Metal Fab	Temp Guard (US)	1.5" Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)
Metal Fab	Temp Guard Canada	1.5" Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)
Amerivent	UltimatePlus	1" Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)
ICC	Excel	1" Solid Pack	8" (20 cm)

4.6 Factory-Built Metal Chimneys

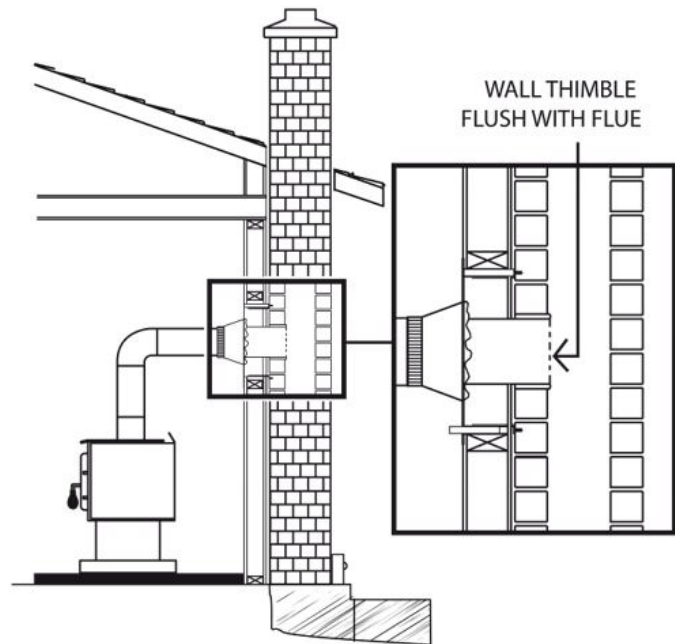
These are sometimes referred to as 'high temp' chimneys because they have the specific characteristics to withstand temperatures that can be created by wood burning fireplaces. Factory-built chimneys are tested as a system with all the necessary components for installation. The instructions provided with the chimney by its manufacturer are the only reliable source of installation guidelines. To be safe and effective, the chimney must be installed exactly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Only components intended for the brand and model of chimney should be used. Never fabricate or substitute parts from other chimney brands. The chimney must be a type suitable for solid fuel.

To maintain an effective vapour barrier, insulation and waterproof at the chimney and outside flue pipe, a roof flashing must be installed and sealed with silicone adhesive.



4.7 Masonry Chimneys

The fireplace may also be connected to a masonry chimney, provided the chimney complies with the construction rules found in the building code enforced locally. The chimney must have either a clay liner or a suitably listed stainless steel liner. If the masonry chimney has a square or rectangular liner that is larger in cross-sectional area than a round 8" flue, it should be relined with a suitably listed 8" stainless steel liner. Do not downsize the flue to less than 8" unless the venting system is straight and exceeds 25 feet in height. When passing through a combustible wall, the use of an insulated listed thimble is required.

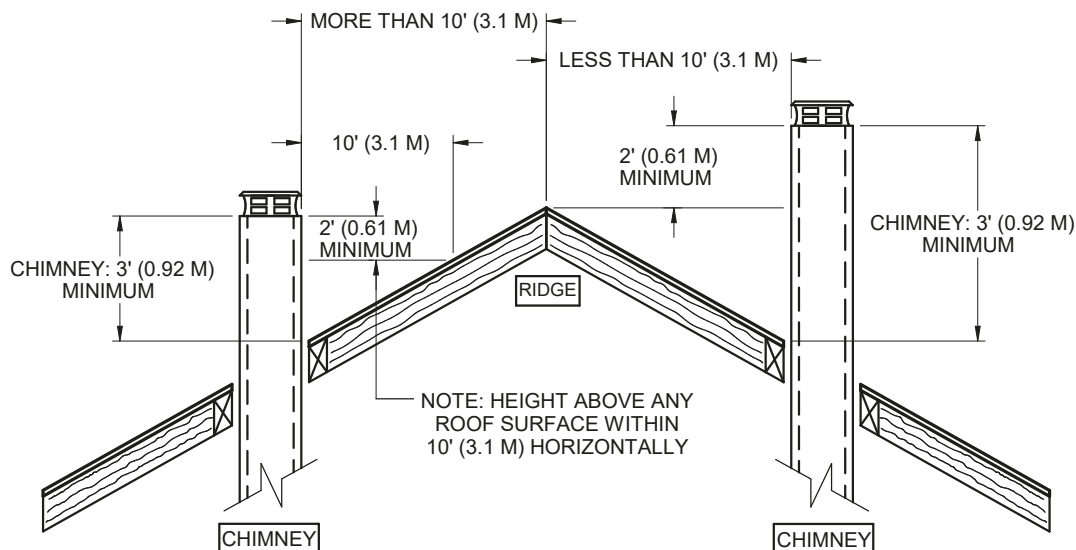


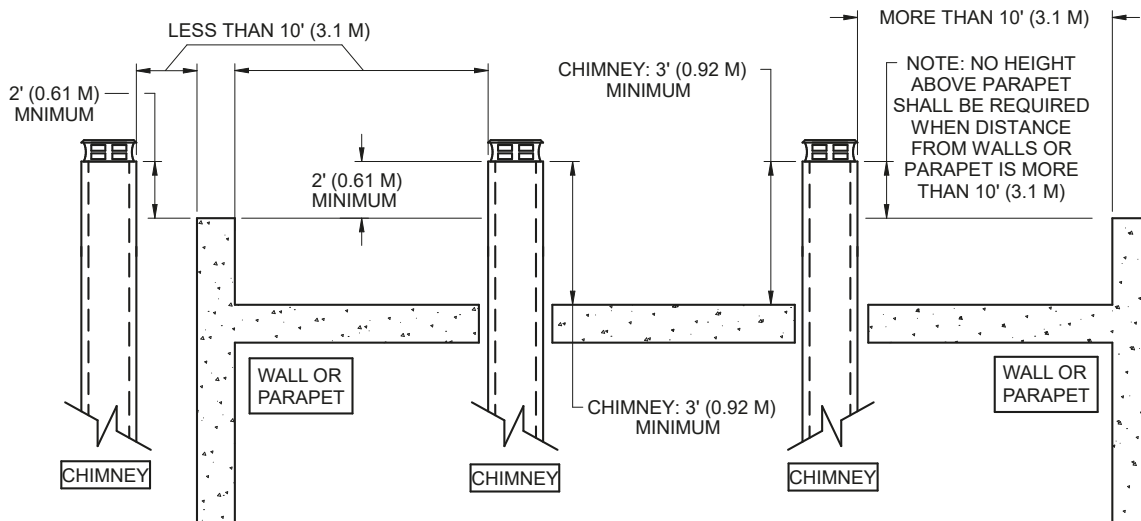
4.8 Chimney Installation

The chimney manufacturer's installation manual takes precedence over the following installation instructions. To ensure a safe installation, please refer to it. Some non-illustrated parts may be required.

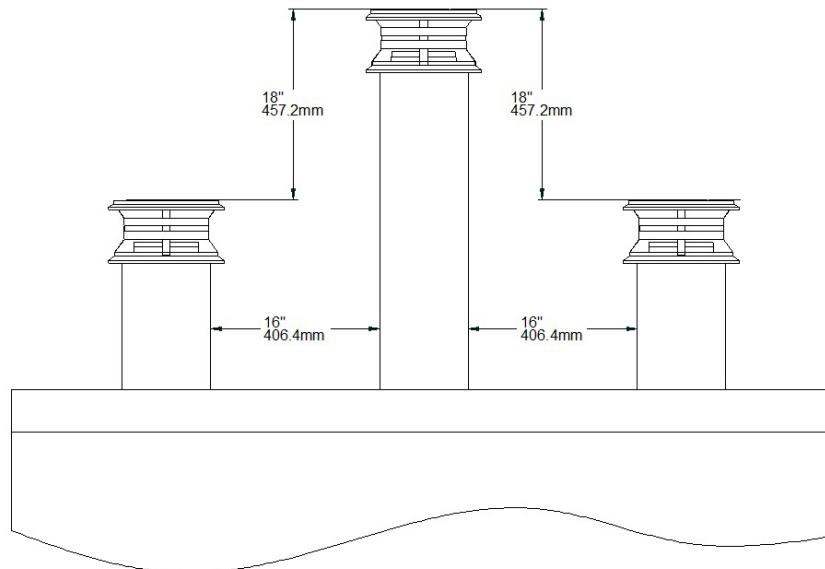
4.8.1 General Advices

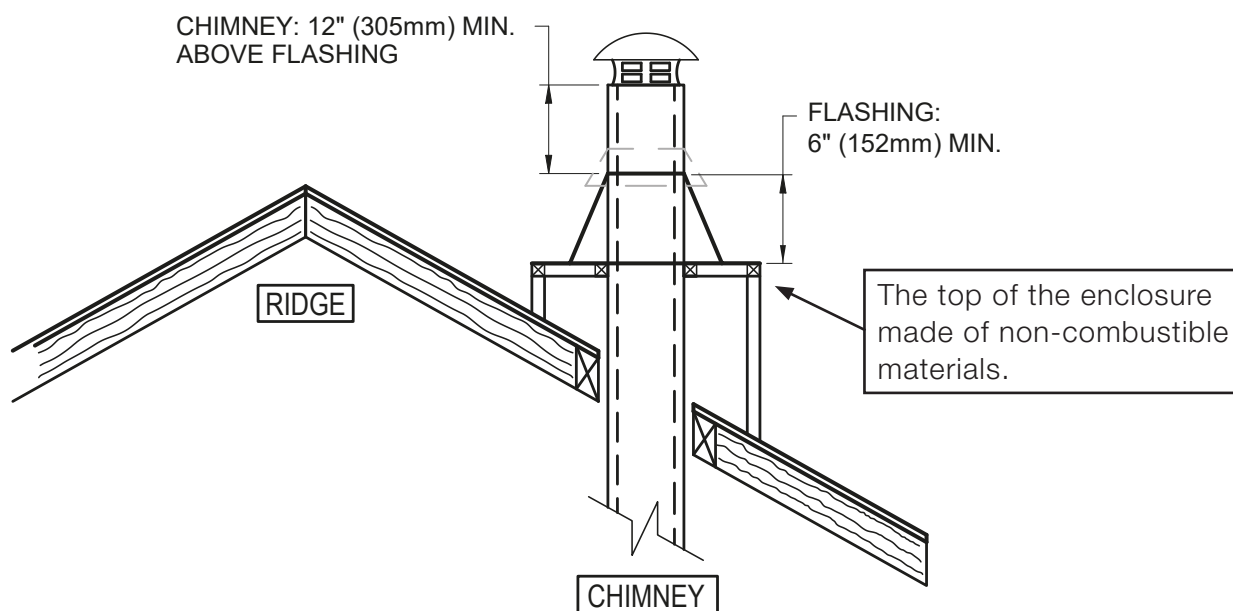
- To ensure optimum performance and safe operation, this wood-burning fireplace shall be connected to a chimney equipped with an **8 in. (203 mm) diameter flue**, only the chimneys listed in the section ["4.5 Suitable Chimneys", page 31](#) can be used.
- **A CHIMNEY VENTING A FIREPLACE SHALL NOT VENT ANY OTHER APPLIANCE.**
- The **minimum height of the chimney** system is **15 feet (4.6 m)** from the base of the fireplace to the chimney cap. If only the minimum height of the chimney system is installed, the operating conditions must be optimal (interior chimney, minimum height of 18" (457 mm) before any deviation, etc.).
- The **maximum height of the chimney** system is **35 feet (10.7 m)** from the base of the fireplace to the chimney cap.
- The **chimney** must have **at least one support**.
- The chimney must extend at least 3 ft. (0,92 m) above its point of contact with the roof and at least 2 ft. (0,61 m) higher than any wall, roof or building within 10 ft. (3.1 m) of it.
- **WARNING : WHERE A CHIMNEY IS ENCLOSED, THE CHIMNEY SHALL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 3 FT (0.92 M) ABOVE THE TOP OF THE ENCLOSURE WHEN THE ENCLOSURE IS CONSTRUCTED OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS, AND A MINIMUM OF 1.5 FT (0.46 M) ABOVE THE TOP OF THE ENCLOSURE WHEN THE ENCLOSURE IS CONSTRUCTED OF NON-COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.**





- Offsets should be avoided whenever possible, particularly those with large angles. Each offset increases resistance to the flow of flue gases and can reduce chimney draft.
- If the chimney extends higher than 5 ft. (1.5 m) above its point of contact with the roof, it must be secured using a roof brace.
- A rain cap must be installed on top of the chimney.
- Where two or more chimneys are installed on the same roof or in close proximity, the chimney terminations shall be spaced at least 16 in. (406 mm) apart horizontally and 18 in. (457 mm) apart vertically to prevent flue gas recirculation and smoke spillage from one chimney into another.





Note: The chimney chase on the roof must be the same size as the flashing.

- **WARNING: WHERE THE CHIMNEY IS ENCLOSED ABOVE THE ROOF, THE CHIMNEY SHALL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 12 IN. (305 MM) ABOVE THE TOP OF THE FLASHING CONE. THE FLASHING SHALL BE AT LEAST 6 IN. (152 MM) HIGH. THE ENCLOSURE CAP SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF NON-COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.**
- A clearance of 2" (51 mm) between the chimney and any combustible material is required. This space must remain free, without insulation or other combustible material. The parts of the chimney that pass into inhabited spaces must be enclosed in an enclosure.

4.8.2 *Framing, Firestopping and Chimney Pass-Throughs*

Where the chimney passes through a floor, ceiling, or roof, an opening shall be framed to maintain the required clearance to combustible materials, as specified by the chimney manufacturer. A minimum clearance of 2 in. (51 mm), or as specified, shall be maintained between the chimney and any combustible materials. This space shall remain free of insulation or any other material.

Openings in floors and ceilings shall be framed to provide proper fire stopping at each level. A listed firestop spacer shall be installed at each floor and ceiling pass-throughs in accordance with the chimney manufacturer's installation instructions.

At the ceiling level, a ceiling support or support assembly shall be installed where required to support the chimney system. In attic spaces, an attic radiation shield shall be installed to prevent insulation from contacting the chimney and to maintain the required clearance.

All components used for floor, ceiling, and roof openings, including firestop spacers, supports, and radiation shields, shall be installed in accordance with the chimney manufacturer's instructions.

PART B - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

5. Fuel

The FP20 Orleans is designed to work best when fueled with seasoned cordwood. Use hard wood or processed solid fuel fire logs only. A moisture content between 15 and 20% (seasoned) is recommended.

DO NOT BURN:

- **COAL**
- **GARBAGE**
- **LAWN CLIPPINGS OR YARD WASTE**
- **MATERIALS CONTAINING RUBBER, INCLUDING TIRES**
- **MATERIALS CONTAINING PLASTIC**
- **WASTE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, PAINTS OR PAINT THINNERS, OR ASPHALT PRODUCTS**
- **MATERIALS CONTAINING ASBESTOS**
- **CONSTRUCTION OR DEMOLITION DEBRIS**
- **RAILROAD TIES OR PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD**
- **MANURE OR ANIMAL REMAINS**
- **SALT WATER DRIFTWOOD OR OTHER PREVIOUSLY SALT WATER SATURATED MATERIALS**
- **UNSEASONED WOOD**
- **PAPER PRODUCTS, CARDBOARD, PLYWOOD, OR PARTICLE BOARD. THE PROHIBITION AGAINST BURNING THESE MATERIALS DOES NOT PROHIBIT THE USE OF FIRE STARTERS MADE FROM PAPER, CARDBOARD, SAW DUST, WAX AND SIMILAR SUBSTANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF STARTING A FIRE IN AN AFFECTED WOOD HEATER.**
- **BURNING THESE MATERIALS MAY RESULT IN THE RELEASE OF TOXIC FUMES OR RENDER THE HEATER INEFFECTIVE AND CAUSE SMOKE.**
- **IF THESE FUELS ARE BURNED IT COULD CREATE A HIGHER CONCENTRATION OF CO THAN BURNING HARD WOOD.**

INTENSE FIRING WITH THESE MATERIALS MAY OVERHEAT THE FIREPLACE, CAUSING DAMAGE TO THE UNIT, A HOME FIRE OR EVEN POSSIBLY IGNITING A CHIMNEY FIRE IF THE CHIMNEY IS CREOSOTED.

CAUTION:

DO NOT OVER FIRE THIS HEATER. OVER FIRING CAN RESULT IN A SAFETY HAZARD AND CAN PERMANENTLY DAMAGE THE FIREPLACE AND CHIMNEY.

5.1 Tree Species

The tree species the firewood is produced from is less important than its moisture content. The main difference in firewood from various tree species is the density of the wood. Hardwoods are denser than softwoods.

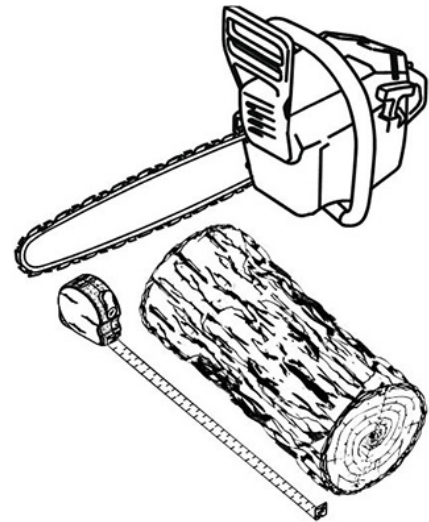
Homeowners with access to both hardwood and softwood use both types for different purposes. Softer woods make good fuel for mild weather in spring and fall because they light quickly and produce less heat.

Softwoods are not as dense as hardwoods so a given volume of wood contains less energy. Using softwoods avoids overheating the house, which can be a common problem with wood heating in moderate weather. Harder woods are best for colder winter weather when more heat and longer burn cycles are desirable.

Hardwood trees like oak, maple, ash and beech are slower growing and longer lived than softer woods like poplar and birch. That makes hardwood trees more valuable. The advice that only hardwoods are good to burn is outdated. Old, leaky cast-iron fireplaces wouldn't hold a fire overnight unless they were fed large pieces of hardwood.

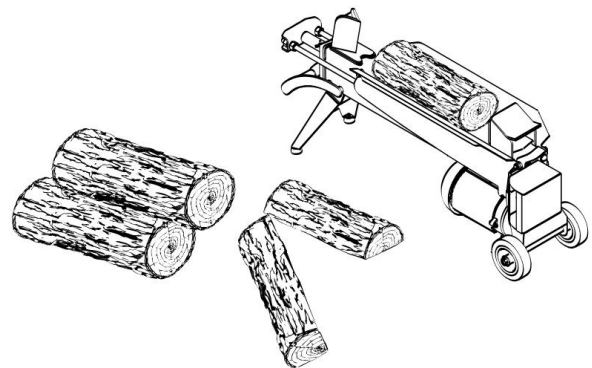
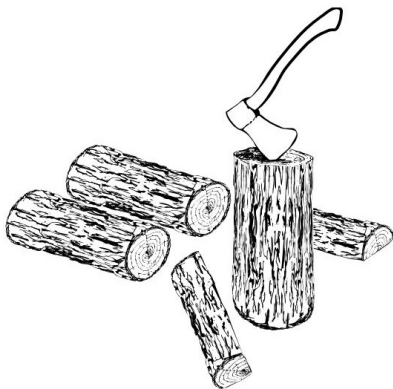
5.2 Log Length

Logs should be cut at least 1" (25 mm) shorter than the firebox so they fit in easily. Pieces that are even slightly too long makes loading the fireplace very difficult. The most common standard length of firewood is 16" (400 mm).



5.3 Piece Size

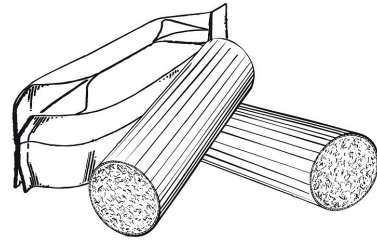
Firewood dries more quickly when it is split. Large unsplit rounds can take years to dry enough to burn. Even when dried, unsplit logs are difficult to ignite because they don't have the sharp edges where the flames first catch.



Wood should be split to a range of sizes, from about 3" to 6" (75 mm to 150 mm) in cross section. Having a range of sizes makes starting and rekindling fires much easier.

5.4 Compressed Wood Logs

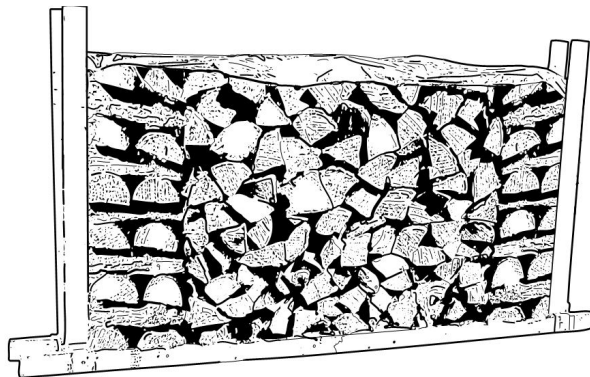
Compressed wood logs made of 100% compressed sawdust can be burned with caution in the number of these logs burned at once. Do not burn compressed logs made of wax impregnated sawdust or logs with any chemical additives. Follow the manufacturer's instructions and warnings. **Do not poke or stir the logs while they are burning.**



Use only logs that meet the requirements of ULC/ORD C127 M1990 for processed solid fuel fire logs. Refer to package cautions and warnings before using logs. Refer to cautions and warnings on package before using logs.

5.5 Drying Time

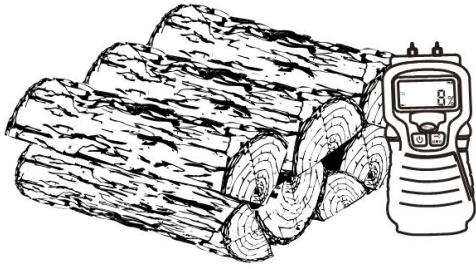
Firewood that is not dry enough to burn is the cause of most complaints about wood burning appliances. Continually burning green or unseasoned wood produces more creosote and involves lack of heat and dirty glass door. Firewood with a moisture content between 15% and 20% will allow the fireplace to produce its highest possible efficiency.



Here are some facts to consider in estimating drying time:

- Firewood bought from a dealer is rarely dry enough to burn, so it is advisable to buy the wood in spring and dry it yourself.
- Drying happens faster in dry weather than in a damp climate.
- Drying happens faster in warm summer weather than in winter weather.
- Small pieces dry more quickly than large pieces.
- Split pieces dry more quickly than unsplit rounds.
- Softwoods like pine, spruce, poplar, and aspen take less time to dry than hardwoods. they can be dry enough to burn after being stacked to air dry only for the summer months.
- Hardwoods like oak, maple and ash can take one, or even two years to dry fully, especially if the pieces are big.
- Firewood dries more quickly when stacked outside in a location exposed to sun and wind; it takes much longer to dry when stacked in a wood shed.

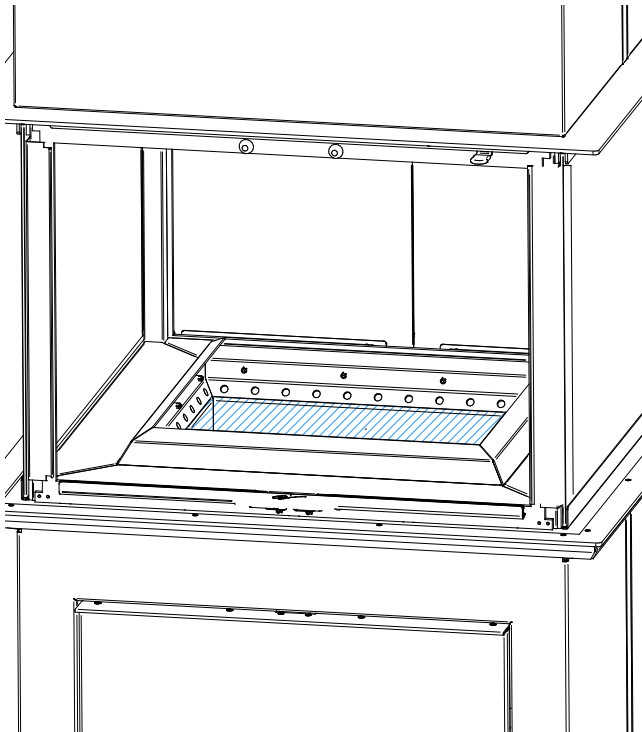
Use these guidelines to find out if the firewood is dry enough to burn:



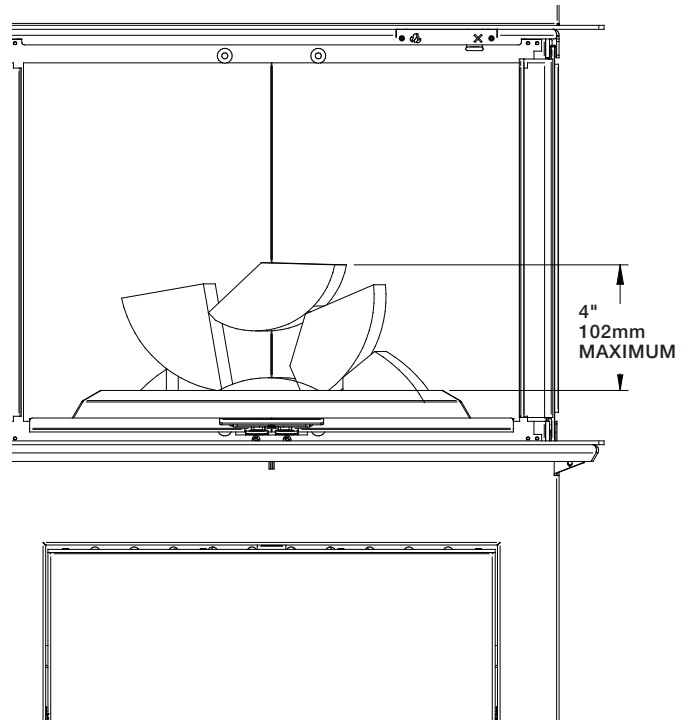
- Cracks form at the ends of logs as they dry;
- The wood turns from white or cream colored to grey or yellow;
- Two pieces of wood struck together sounds hollow;
- Dry wood is much lighter in weight than wet wood,
- The face of a fresh cut feels warm and dry;
- The moisture content read by a moisture meter is between 15% to 20%.

6. Operating the FP20 Orleans Wood Fireplace

Maximum ash level: Do not allow ash to accumulate above the holes located in the burn pot.



Maximum wood loading height: Do not stack wood higher than 4" above the diffuser.



CAUTION: WHEN USING THE DECORATIVE FIREPLACE, THE FIREPLACE DAMPERS MUST BE SET IN THE FULLY OPEN POSITION. SEE SECTION "6.5 FRESH AIR INTAKE DAMPER AND EXHAUST DAMPER", PAGE 42.

6.1 First Fires

Two things will happen as you burn your first few fires; the paint cures and the internal components of the fireplace are conditioned.

As the paint cures, some of the chemicals vaporize. The vapors are not poisonous, but they do smell bad. Fresh paint fumes can also cause false alarms in smoke detectors. So, when you first light your fireplace, be prepared by opening doors and/or windows to ventilate the house. As you burn hotter and hotter fires, more of the painted surfaces reach the curing temperature of the paint. The smell of curing paint does not disappear until you have burned one or two very

hot fires.

Burn one or two small fires to begin the curing and conditioning process. Then build bigger and hotter fires until there is no longer any paint smell from the fireplace. Once the paint smell disappears, your fireplace is ready for serious heating.

6.2 Using Fire Starters

Commercial fire starters can be used instead of a newspaper. Some of these starters are made of sawdust and wax and others are made of specialized flammable solid chemicals. Always follow the package directions when using.

Gel starters can also be used, but only to light a fire, in a cold combustion chamber without hot embers inside.

The heater should not be left unattended during ignition and the fire should not burn at full intensity for more than a few minutes.

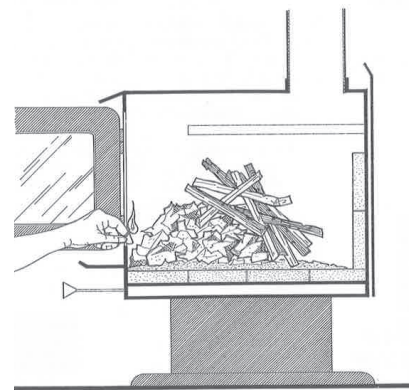
6.3 Building a Fire

6.3.1 Conventional Method

The conventional method to build a wood fire is to crumple 5 to 10 sheets of newspaper and place them in the firebox and hold them in place with ten pieces of kindling wood. The kindling should be placed on and behind the newspaper.

Then add two or three small pieces of firewood. Open the air intake control completely and ignite the newspaper. Leave the door slightly ajar.

Once the fire has ignited, the door can be closed with the air control still fully open. When the kindling is almost completely burned, standard firewood pieces can be added.



6.3.2 The Top Down Method

This method is the opposite of the conventional method and only works properly if well-seasoned wood is used.

Place three or four small, split, dry logs in the firebox. Arrange the kindling wood on the logs in two layers at right angles and place a dozen finely split kindling on the second row.

It is possible to use ragged paper but it may not hold in place since it tends to roll while it is burning. The best is to wrap a sheet on itself, grab the ends of the roll and make a knot. Use four or five sheets of paper tied together and put them on top and around the kindling. Open the air intake control completely, ignite the paper and close the door.

The top down fire method has two advantages over the traditional method: first, the fire does not collapse on itself, and it is not necessary to add wood gradually since the combustion chamber is full before the fire is lit.

6.3.3 Two Parallel Logs Method

Two spit logs are placed in the firebox with a few sheets of twisted newspapers in between the

logs. Fine kindling is added across the two logs and some larger kindling across those, log cabin style. Newspaper is lit.

Do not leave the heater unattended when the door is slightly open. Always close and latch the door after the fire ignites.

CAUTION: THE EXHAUST DAMPER AND THE FRESH AIR INTAKE CONTROL MUST BE KEPT FULLY OPEN UNTIL THE FIREPLACE HAS COOLED DOWN FOR A FEW HOURS.

CAUTION: DO NOT OVERFIRE THE FIREPLACE. BUILD FIRE WITH 2-3 PIECES OF CORDWOOD AT A TIME.

ENGLISH

WARNING: LIGHT THE FIRE ONLY INSIDE THE COMBUSTION CHAMBER. DO NOT ALLOW EMBERS TO ACCUMULATE ABOVE THE TOP EDGE OF THE FIREBOX OPENING. A FIRE STARTED ON AN EXCESSIVE BED OF EMBERS MAY CAUSE A LOG TO ROLL, POTENTIALLY FALLING AGAINST THE DOORS AND CREATING A RISK OF PROPERTY DAMAGE OR FIRE.

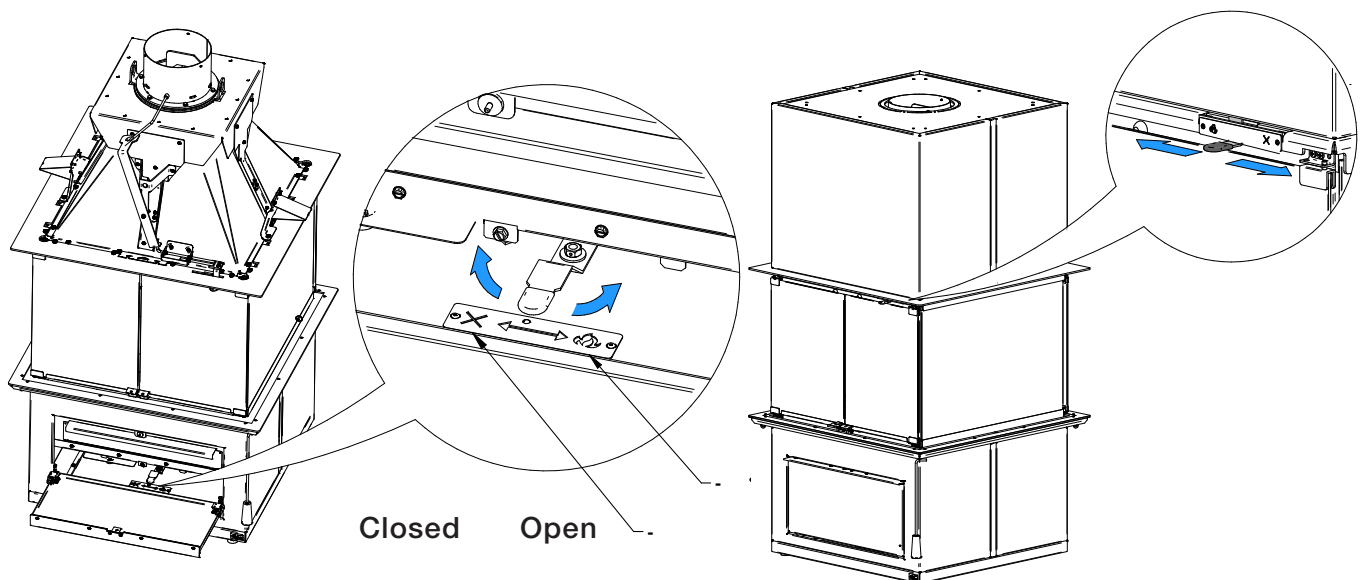
6.4 Maintaining the Fire

Once the wood has been consumed (or partially consumed) and you have obtained a good bed of embers (2 inches), you should reload the unit. To do so, proceed by opening the glass door to have enough free space to reload safely.

Your FP20 Orleans wood fireplace will work best if a 2 inches thick bed of hot embers is maintained in the bottom of the firebox and a minimum of two large pieces of seasoned fuel are added. Combustion efficiency is largely related to establishing a hot ember bed, and hot firebox temperatures. The quicker the fireplace and chimney (flue) get up to normal operating temperatures, the better. Use a poker to make an air channel in the embers below the wood. This will allow air to flow under the wood for a more efficient burn.

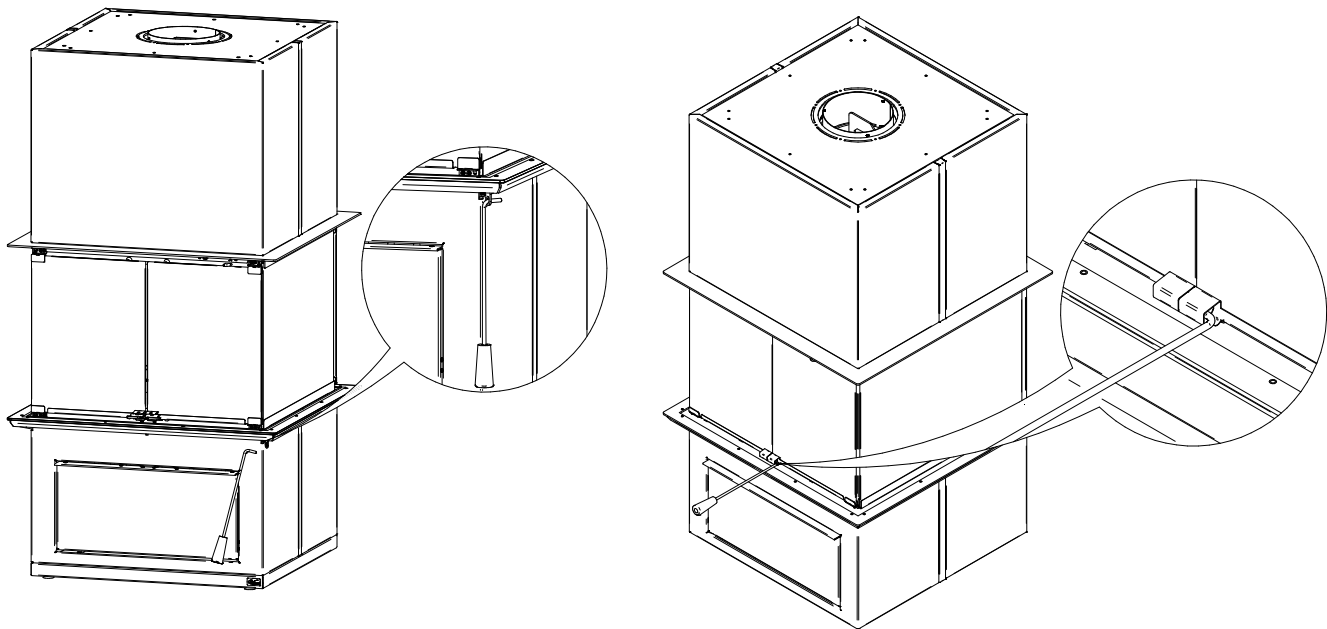
6.5 Fresh Air Intake Damper and Exhaust Damper

The fresh air intake damper (combustion air) and the exhaust damper should remain closed when the fireplace is not in use and no wood or embers remain in the firebox. When the fireplace is in operation, both dampers must be kept fully open.



6.6 Removable Handle

The FP20 Orleans fireplace comes with a removable handle. It can be stored in the holes located on each corner of the fireplace, under the ash shelf (left image). Insert the end of the removable handle into the sides of the glass handles.



6.7 Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide is an odorless gas that is highly toxic which can cause death at high concentration in air. Installation of a carbon monoxide detector is highly recommended.

When unburned logs remain in the firebox and the flame disappears, go outside and look at the chimney exit. If there is visible smoke, it means that there is still combustible to burn but that the fire lacks air to burn properly. In this situation, the CO rate will increase so it is important to react. Open the door slightly and move the log with a poker. Turn it over and create a passage for the air below, making a trench with the coal bed. Add small pieces of wood to restart the combustion.

6.8 Smoking - Causes and Troubleshooting

Your fireplace has been designed and tested to provide smoke-free operation. Occasionally, there may be a small amount of smoking upon lighting the fire until the chimney heats up, but this should not continue. If the fireplace continues to smoke, it is probably for one of the following reasons:

A. Closed damper

Make sure that the exhaust damper is in the open position (see Section "6.5 Fresh Air Intake Damper and Exhaust Damper", page 42). Also, make sure that the fresh air intake damper is in the open position. Insufficient combustion air can result in poor combustion and smoke spillage.

B. Negative pressure in the house

As the fire burns, air goes up the chimney. This air must be replaced through leakage into the

house or through the fresh air kit. When operating the FP20 Orleans wood fireplace, open a nearby window temporarily to check if there is adequate air supply replacement. If opening a window solves the problem, the house is under negative pressure.

C. Wet wood

Wet or tarred wood will smolder and smoke instead of burning properly.

D. Dirty or blocked chimney or chimney cap

Check to make sure the chimney and chimney cap is clear and clean.

E. Chimney not long enough

The minimum system height is 15 feet (4.6 m). The chimney must extend at least 3 feet (915 mm) above its point of contact with the roof and at least 2 feet (0.6 m) higher than any roof or wall within 10 feet (3 m) of it.

F. Poor chimney draft

With no fire, there should be sufficient draft to exhaust match smoke introduced at the bottom of the exhaust damper. Chimneys installed against an outside wall without protection may generate back draft problems which will cause start-up problems. To prevent this, when you light a fire make sure you use small pieces of really dry wood and keep your glass door closed. Reload your unit a few times with kindling before putting large pieces of cordwood.

IMPORTANT NOTES

- Do not burn coal. The sulfur in coal will corrode the firebox.
- Do not allow the wood to smolder or burn without flame, since this will produce excessive creosote in the unit.
- The exhaust damper and fresh air intake control should always be in the open position when the fireplace is in use.

7. Maintaining Your FP20 Orleans Wood Fireplace

7.1 Creosote – Formation and Need for Removal

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cooler chimney flue of a slow-burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited this creosote makes an extremely hot fire.

The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected at least 2 times each year during the heating season to determine if a creosote buildup has occurred.

The presence in a chimney of soot or creosote in excess of 1/8" (3 mm) thick will indicate the need for immediate cleaning, possible modification of burning procedures, and more frequent inspections. If creosote has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

7.2 Chimney Maintenance

Regular chimney inspection and maintenance combined with proper operation will prevent chimney fires. Keep your chimney clean. Do not allow more than 1/8" (3 mm) creosote build up in your chimney. The amount of creosote will depend on variables such as frequency of use and type of fires. We recommend that you:

- Initially inspect the chimney system weekly. From this, you will learn how often it will be necessary to clean your chimney.
- Have your chimney cleaned by a qualified chimney sweeper. If you wish to clean it yourself, we recommend using a stiff plastic or non-metallic brush. If a metal brush is used, its size should be slightly smaller than the flue to avoid damaging the chimney. Do not use a brush that will scratch the stainless-steel interior of the chimney.
- Do not expect chemical cleaners to keep your chimney clean.

Even if creosote forms slowly in the system, the chimney should be cleaned and inspected at least 2 times each year. Be aware that the hotter the fire, the less creosote is deposited and weekly cleaning may be necessary in mild weather even though monthly cleaning may be enough in the coldest months. Contact your local municipal or provincial fire authority for information on how to handle a chimney fire. Have a clearly understood plan to handle a chimney fire.

The chimney cap can be removed for inspection and/or cleaning of the chimney. It can be secured in place with screws or other fasteners. With the appropriate tool, remove the fasteners holding the cap in place and remove the cap.

7.3 Dealing With a Chimney Fire

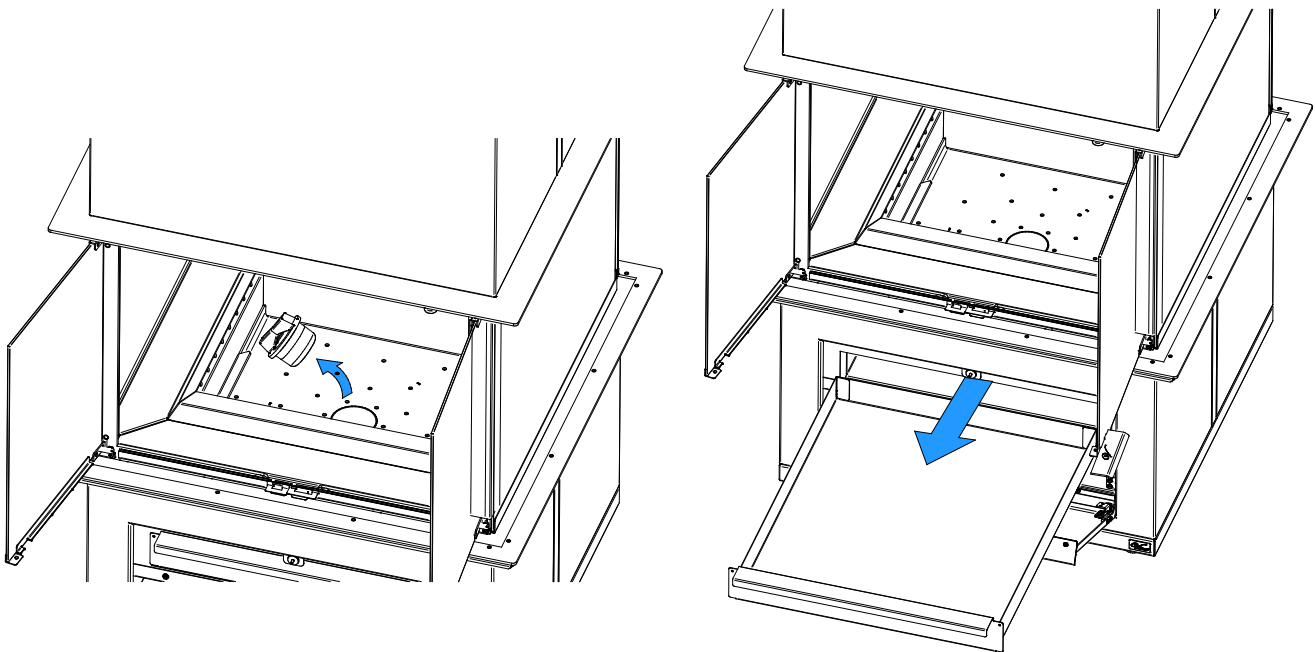
Regular chimney maintenance and inspection can prevent chimney fires. If you have a chimney fire, follow these steps:

1. Close the fireplace glass door.
2. Alert your family of the possible danger.
3. If you require assistance, alert your fire department.
4. If possible, use a dry chemical fire extinguisher, baking soda or sand to control the fire. Do not use water as it may cause a dangerous steam explosion.
5. Check outside to ensure that sparks and hot embers coming out of the chimney are not igniting the roof.
6. Do not use the fireplace again until your chimney and fireplace have been inspected by a qualified chimney sweeper or a Fire Department Inspector.

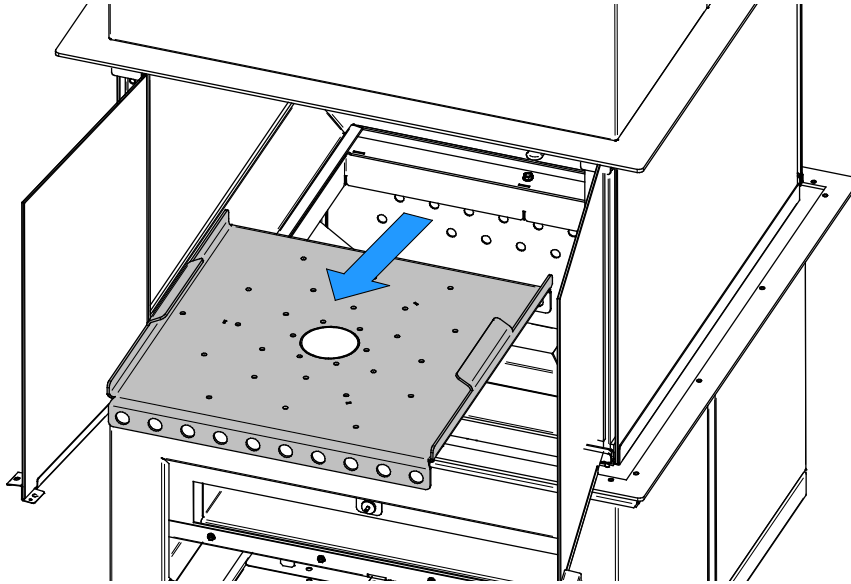
7.4 Disposal of Ashes

Ash should be removed from the firebox and ash drawer every three to four fire. Ash should not accumulate excessively in the firebox (above the top holes in the firebox) since it will affect the proper operation of the appliance. There are two ways to dispose of ashes:

1. Remove the ash plug, then transfer the ashes into the ash drawer by pushing them through the opening with a shovel.
2. Ashes may be removed directly from the firebox with a shovel and deposited in a metal container equipped with a tight-fitting lid.



3. To properly clean your combustion chamber, remove the grate to access the combustion pot.



Always operate the fireplace with the ash drawer in place and the door of the ash drawer closed.

The best time to remove ash is in the morning, after an overnight fire when the fireplace is relatively cold, but there is still a little chimney draft to draw the ash dust into the fireplace and prevent going out into the room.

Disposal of ashes

Ashes should be placed in a tightly covered metal container. The container must be placed on a non-combustible floor or on the ground well away from all combustible materials. Ashes almost always contain live embers that can stay hot for days and which release carbon monoxide gas. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be kept in a closed metal container until they are completely cooled. No other waste should be placed in this container.



NEVER STORE ASHES INDOORS OR IN A NON-METALLIC CONTAINER OR ON COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.

7.5 Cleaning and Painting

Painted and plated surfaces can be wiped down with a soft, damp cloth. If the paint is scratched or damaged, it is possible to repaint the fireplace with a heat-resistant paint. **Please note: It is more difficult to achieve color matching over a large area.**

Do not clean or paint the fireplace when it is hot.

Before painting, the surface should be sanded lightly with sandpaper and then wiped off to remove dust. Apply two thin layers of paint.

7.6 Replacing the Gasket and the Glass

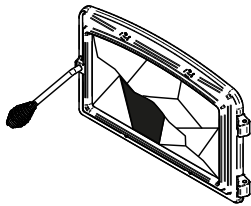


It is strongly recommended to wear gloves to complete the replacement.

It might be necessary to replace the glass from time to time.

The glass used in the FP20 Orleans is 4 mm thick ceramic glass of dimensions: 26 3/8" x 19 1/2" for the sides and 18" x 13 9/16" for the doors and tested to reach temperatures up to 1,400 °F. If the glass breaks, it must be replaced by a ceramic glass from SCHOTT with the same specification. Contact your Valcourt dealer to obtain a genuine replacement part (Refer to Section 8, "Exploded View and Parts List," for the applicable part number.)

WARNING: DO NOT USE SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS WHEN REPLACING THE GLASS. TEMPERED GLASS OR ORDINARY GLASS WILL NOT WITHSTAND THE HIGH TEMPERATURES OF THE FP20 ORLEANS.



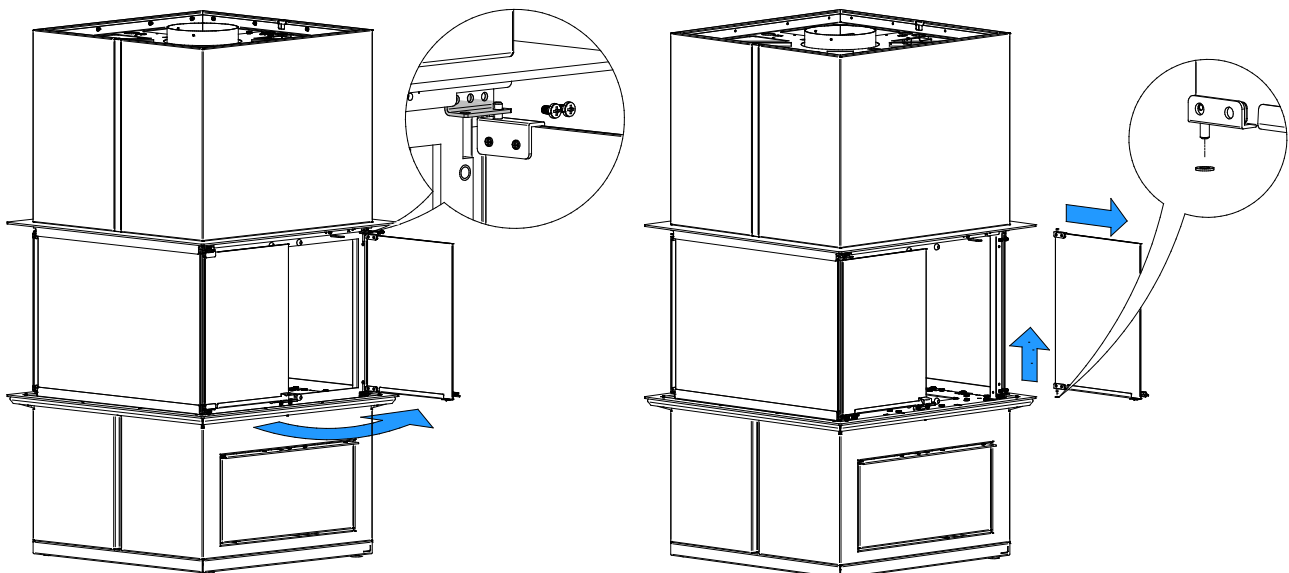
Do not clean the glass when the fireplace is hot.

Do not abuse the glass door by striking or slamming shut.

Do not use the fireplace if the glass is broken.

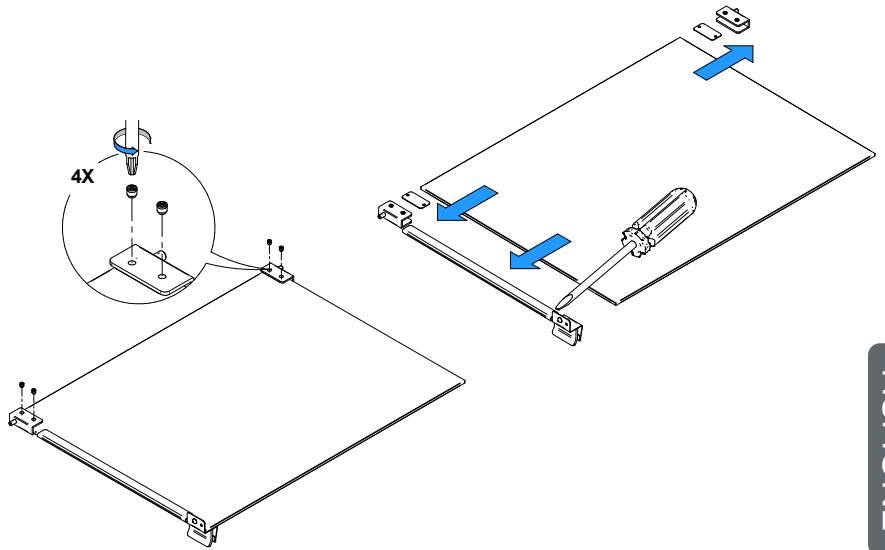
To remove or replace the door glass:

1. Remove the top fireplace door hinge part located on the side of the glass door, as shown in the image below.
2. Carefully lift the glass upward to disengage it from the bottom fireplace door hinge, then place it on a flat, secure surface to prevent damage. Be careful not to lose or forget the washer on the bottom fireplace door hinge.



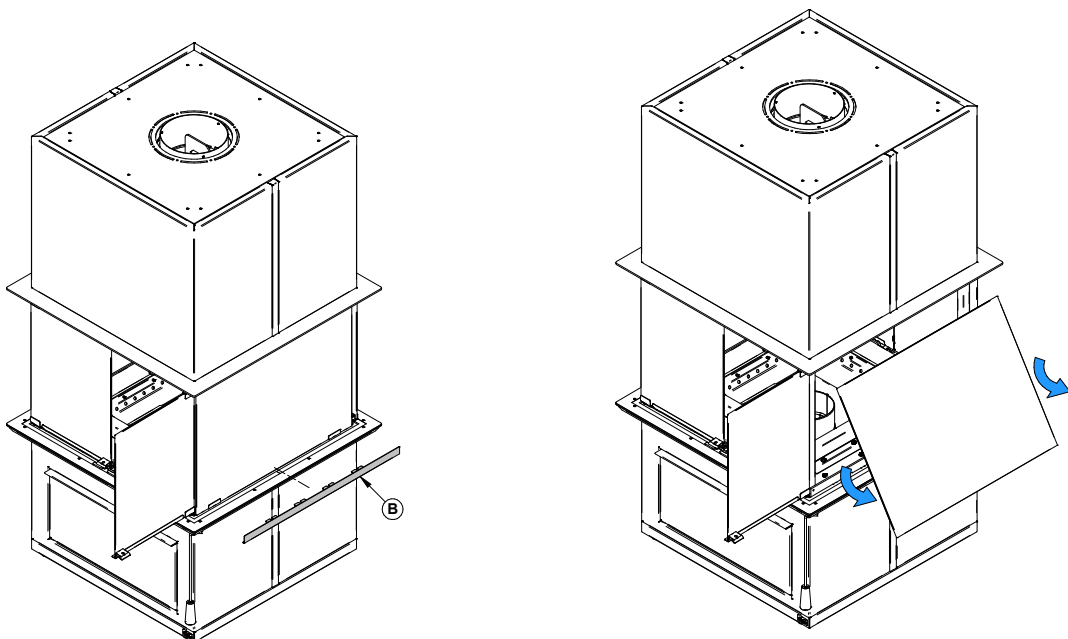
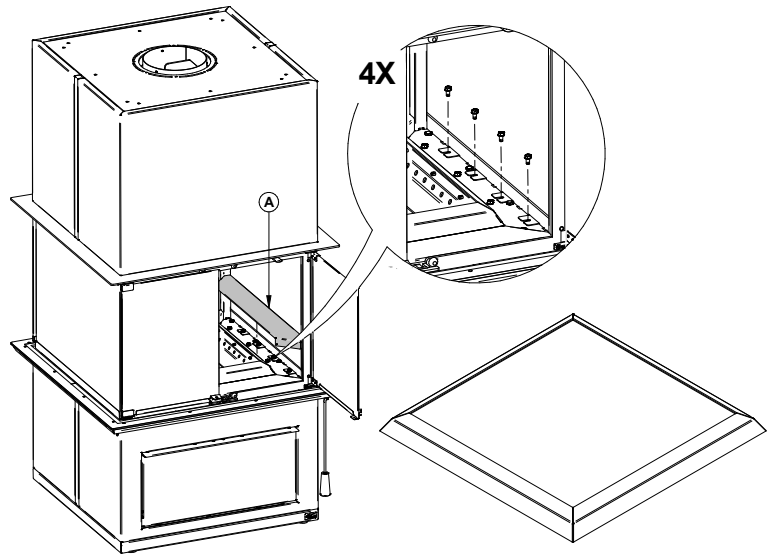
3. Loosen the set screws securing the glass hinges in order to remove them. *Be careful not to lose the shim.*

4. To remove the handle, use a flat screwdriver and a mallet to dislodge the handle from the glass. Position the screwdriver against the edge of the handle and gently tap it with the mallet until the handle is released. Be careful not to apply excessive force, as this may damage or break the glass.



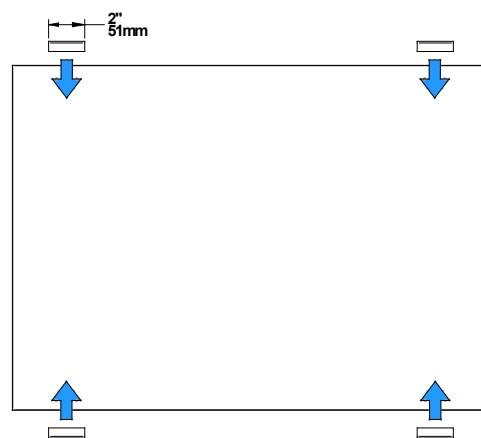
To remove the side glasses :

1. Remove the ring and then the decorative cover **(A)** to have access to screws.
2. Loosen the glass retainer **(B)** that keep the side glass in place and remove it from the outside of the fireplace.
3. Remove the glass.



To replace the glass gasket:

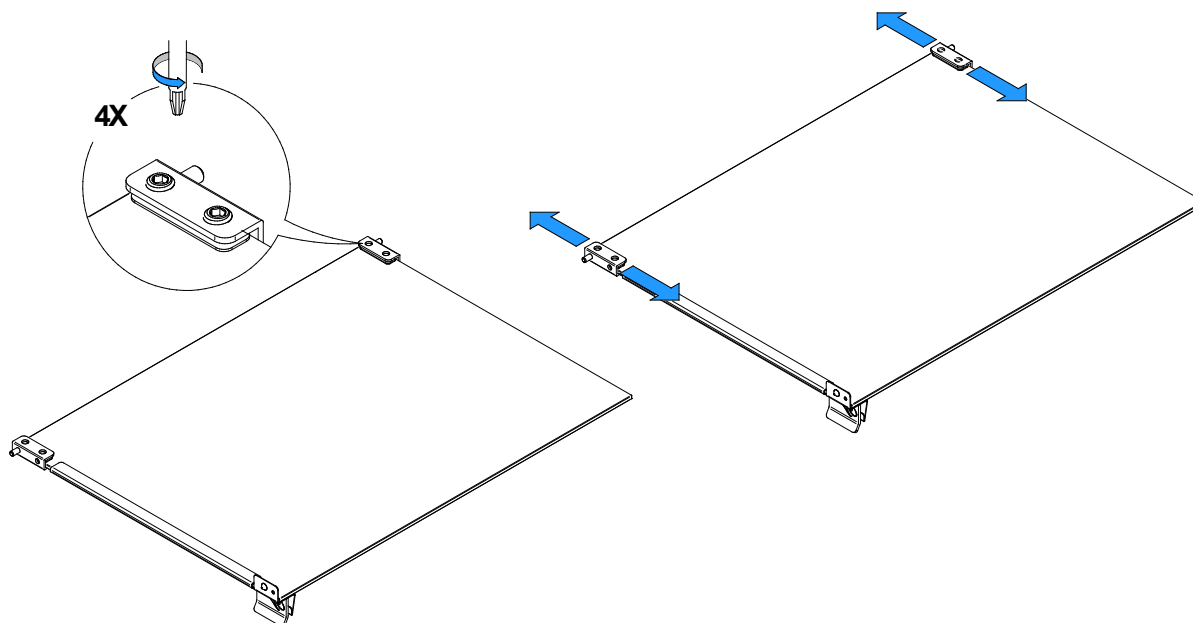
1. Follow the steps in the previous section to remove the glass.
2. Cut and install 4 adhesive gaskets of 2" at approximately 1" of the edges (see image on the right).
3. Reinstall the glass by following the steps on the previous page.



7.7 Door Alignment

To align the doors:

1. Open the door and then loosen the door hinges. Adjust the door position as needed. The gap between the doors should be of 1/16". You don't need to remove the door completely to do the adjustment.



CAUTION: IF THE DOOR IS POSITIONED TOO CLOSE TO THE CENTER OF THE FIREPLACE, IT MAY INTERFERE WITH THE OTHER DOOR AND PREVENT PROPER CLOSING.

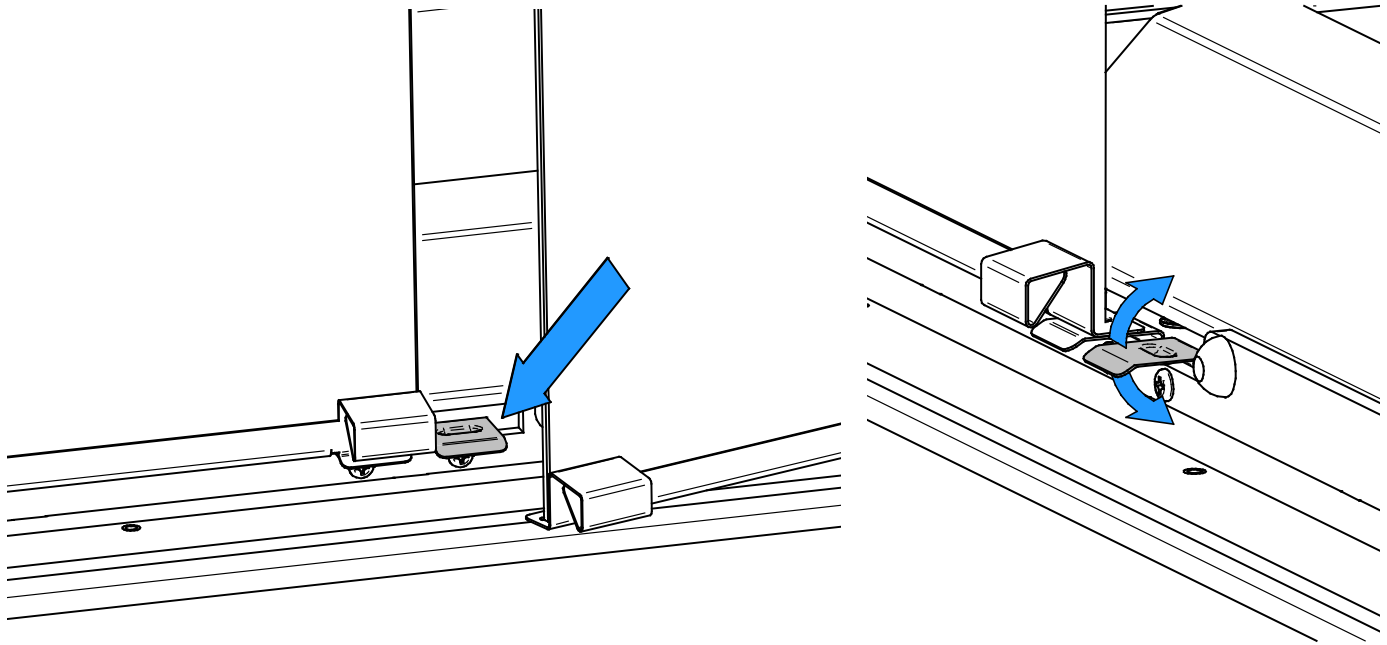
IF THE DOOR IS POSITIONED TOO FAR TOWARD THE OUTSIDE, IT MAY INTERFERE WITH THE FIREPLACE WHEN OPENING AND MAY NOT OPEN FULLY.

THOSE IMPROPER DOOR ADJUSTMENT MAY PLACE EXCESSIVE STRESS ON THE GLASS AND COULD CAUSE IT TO BREAK.

IMPROPER ALIGNMENT MAY ALSO CREATE AN EXCESSIVE GAP AT THE CENTER, WHICH CAN INCREASE FLAME TURBULENCE.

7.8 Door latch adjustment

If you're having trouble closing your door or if it won't stay closed, you can adjust the door latch. Bend the latch tab up or down to change its height.



7.9 Glass Care – Cleaning

To clean the glass, there are many specially designed cleaners. Your authorized Valcourt dealer can recommend a suitable cleaner which is available in your area. Regular household glass cleaners will not clean creosote and they usually contain ammonia that may stain the glass permanently.

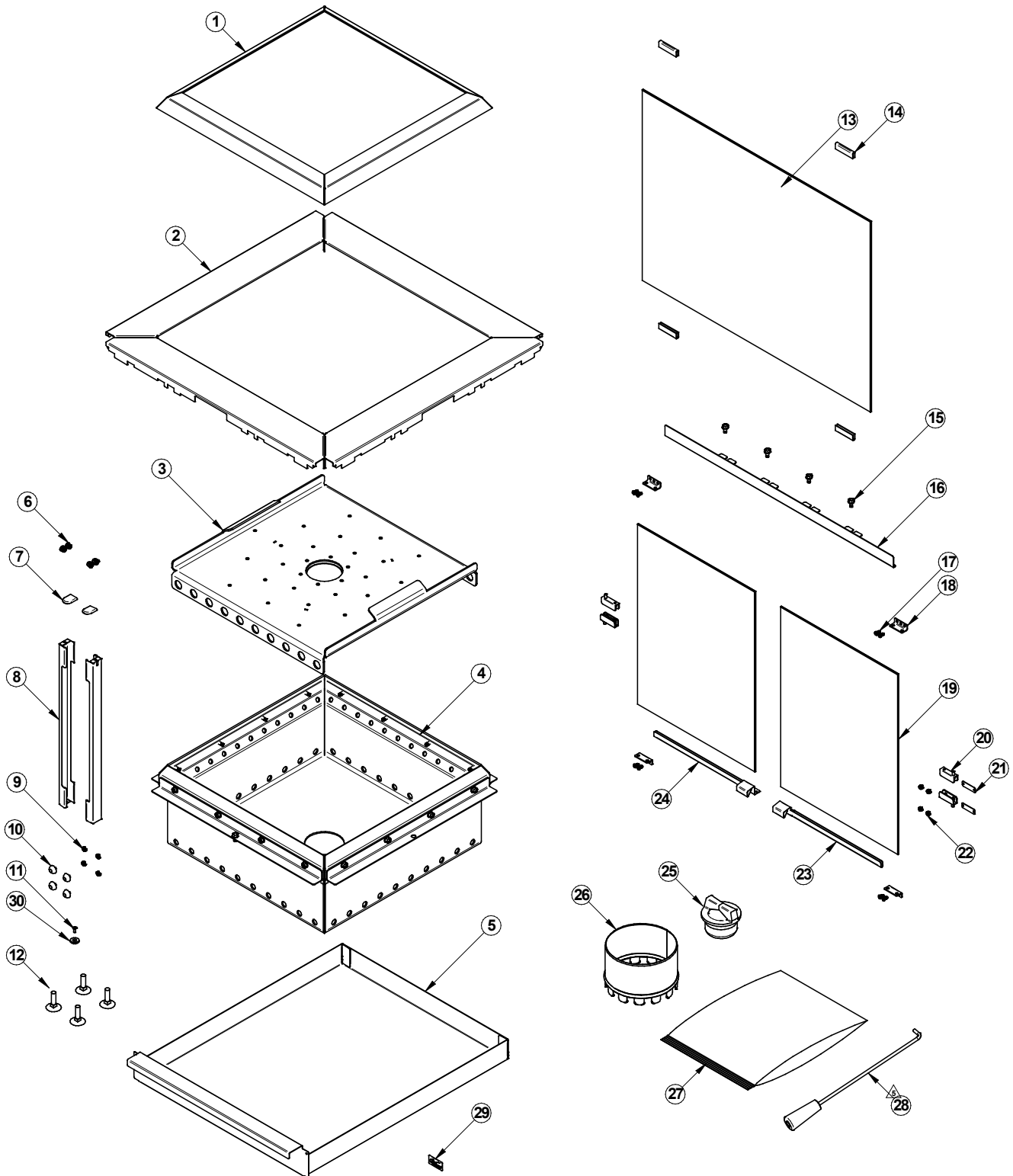
WARNING: ONLY WASH THE GLASS WHEN IT'S COLD.

WARNING: DO NOT USE ABRASIVES SUCH AS STEEL PADS, STEEL WOOL OR OVEN CLEANER AS THEY WILL SCRATCH THE GLASS.

IMPORTANT: THIS IS DATED INFORMATION. When requesting service or replacement parts for your unit, please provide the model number and the serial number. We reserve the right to change parts due to technology upgrades or availability. Contact an authorized dealer to obtain any of these parts. Never use substitute materials. Use of non-approved parts can result in poor performance and safety hazards.

8. EXPLODED DIAGRAM AND PARTS LIST

IMPORTANT: THIS IS DATED INFORMATION. When requesting service or replacement parts for your unit, please provide the model number and the serial number. We reserve the right to change parts due to technology upgrades or availability. Contact an authorized dealer to obtain any of these parts. Never use substitute materials. Use of non-approved parts can result in poor performance and safety hazards.



#	Item	Description	Qté
1	SE77293	DIFFUSER	1
2	PL77272	DECORATIVE COVER	4
3	SE77291	BURN POT GRATE	1
4	SE77253	BURN POT	1
5	PL77257	ASH DRAWER	1
6	30090	3/8" UNIVERSAL OPENED SNAP BUSHING	4
7	30556	AIR CONTROL FINISHING TIP	2
8	PL77283	PEDESTAL MOULDING	2
9	30417	#8-32 BLACK HEX NUT	4
10	30369	LARGE THREADED RUBBER BUMPER	4
11	30021	#8-32 x 7/16" BLACK FH PHILLIPS Type F S/T SCREW	1
12	30050	LEVELING BOLT 3/8-16 X 1 1/2"	4
13	PL77268	SIDE GLASS	2
14	40005	BLACK SELF-ADHESIVE GLASS GASKET	1
15	30060	THREAD-CUTTING SCREW 1/4-20 x 1/2" F HEX STEEL SLOT WASHER C102 ZINC	4
16	PL77269	GLASS MOULDING	2
17	31504	#8-32 x 5/16" BLACK PAN HEAD PHILLIPS MACHINE SCREW	4
18	PL77271	HINGE BRACKET	4
19	PL77270	DOOR GLASS	4
20	31509	GLASS DOOR HINGE SET	4
21	PL77288	PROTECTIVE SHIM	4
22	31512	SET SCREW	8
23	PL77285	RIGHT-HAND DOOR HANDLE	2
24	PL77284	LEFT-HAND DOOR HANDLE	2
25	24096	ROUND CAST IRON ASH PLUG	1
26	PL66220	6" ADAPTOR	1
27	SE46447	FP20 INSTRUCTION MANUAL KIT	1
28	SE77315	DOOR OPENING TOOL	1
29	30667	NICKEL VALCOURT CREST	1
30	31506	MAGNET OD 3/4" X 1/8"	1

This document is available for free download on the manufacturer's website. It is a copyrighted document. Resale is strictly prohibited. The manufacturer may update this document from time to time and cannot be responsible for problems, injuries, or damages arising out of the use of information contained in any document obtained from unauthorized sources.



Stove Builder International inc.
250, De Copenhague street,
St-Augustin-de-Desmaures (Québec), Canada
G3A 2H3
1-877-356-6663
[https://www.valcourtinc.com/en/
tech@sbi-international.com](https://www.valcourtinc.com/en/tech@sbi-international.com)